MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

11 SEPTEMBER 1981

Egypt

Referendum, International Situation--Noting that Interior Minister Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il will announce the final results of the referendum later today, Cairo radio said returns in six districts of the capital and all other areas except Alexandria indicated over 99 percent approval for President Anwar as-Sadat's recent measures to safeguard national unity. According to the radio's press review, AL-AKBHAR said that while Egypt needs a constructive opposition working within the bounds of democracy, those arrested in the president's crackdown were conspirators who masqueraded as an opposition in order to achieve criminal goals. Meanwhile, MENA also citing AL-AKHBAR, reported that an Alexandria University student has been arrested for attempting to distribute leaflets on behalf of a London-based, pro-rejectionist organization that used religion as a slogan for "attacking Egypt with rumors and biased propaganda." MENA also noted that the American ABC correspondent in Cairo has been told to leave Egypt because of his contacts with British journalist David Hirst, a critic of the As-Sadat regime.

AFP said the security situation is normal in Egypt, but noted that military police have been patrolling Cairo streets during the last few days. It said the ruling National Democratic Party has called for a purge of "heinous elements, corrupters and the lost souls who are exploiting religion." Citing diplomatic sources in Cairo, the Jordanian weekly AKHBAR AL-USBU' reported that military personnel opposed to President as-Sadat's policies had staged a handgrenade attack on the president's house in Mit Abu al-kum and that As-Sadat subsequently held his 9 September press conference there in an attempt to deny reports of the incident. However, the sources did not say precisely when the attack took place and monitored Egyptian media have not mentioned any such incident.

Ash-Shadhli Press Conference--Speaking at a 9 September Algiers press conference, reported by Algiers radio, Egyptian National Front Secretary General Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli said the As-Sadat regime is now at the beginning of its end. He asserted that there are more than 5,000 detainees in Egypt and claimed that As-Sadat has used sectarian sedition as an excuse to launch a wave of terrorism and oppression against the Egyptian people with U.S. support. Ash-Shadhli said that despite their partial differences, all the religious and political groups opposed to As-Sadat's regime agree on the common objective of overthrowing it. He also confirmed the "full alliance and coordination" between the Egyptian National Front and the steadfastness and confrontation front.

Israel

Washington Talks--Jerusalem radio reported that Prime Minister Menahem Begin told Israeli reporters covering his visit to Washington that Israel has a great friend in the White House and that at the core of U.S.-Israeli friendship is the parties' agreement on strategic cooperation. Begin said that in the talks the U.S. side suggested joint Israeli-U.S. maneuvers, to take place possibly during the first half of 1982. The prime minister also said that President Ronald Reagan voluntarily declared that the United States would not negotiate with the PLO until it recognizes the state of Israel and its right to exist.

Reaction to Syrian Waters Claim--Reacting to Syria's decision to extend its territorial waters to 35 nautical miles, Israeli "political circles" cited by Jerusalem radio have called the move an unprecedented deviation from international law that will affect Israel, Cyprus, Turkey and the United States.

Lebanon

Jerusalem radio reported that the Palestinians violated the cease-fire on the night of 11 September, firing at Christian enclave villages for the third consecutive night. Maj Sa'd Haddad's forces have so far refrained from firing back, the radio said.

Libya

JANA carried the text of a joint communique on CPCZ General Secretary Gustav Husak's visit to Libya that noted the CSSR's strong condemnation of the United States for its naval maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra and the downing of two Libyan aircraft over its waters. CTK reported Husak's departure from Tripoli for Addis Ababa.

Iran

Tehran radio reported the recapture of the northwestern border town of Oshnoviyeh from "counterrevolutionaries" who had controlled it for several months. The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio earlier stated that widescale fighting was continuing "in all sectors" between central government forces on the one hand and resistance forces and inhabitants of Oshnoviyeh on the other.

Afghanistan

BBC World Service, citing Western diplomatic sources in Pakistan, reported that demonstrations have occurred in Kabul in an apparent protest over a government campaign to get former servicemen under the age of 35 to reenlist. Several demonstrations have taken place and about 100 persons have been arrested.

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PLO REPRESENTATIVE PRAISES SAUDI PEACE PLAN

GF101556 Doha QNA in Arabic 1232 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Sep (QNA)--Raqif an-Natshah, PLO Central Committee member and Fatah representative in Saudi Arabia, has reiterated Fatah's support for all points mentioned in the peace plan announced by Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper 'UKAZ today, An-Natshah described Prince Fahd's proposals as positive and in compliance, on some points, with the PLO's pact and Fatah's political program. He stressed that this is evidence of the kingdom's good intentions and its interest in supporting the question through all possible means.

He also stressed that these proposals must assume their role in the international effort to achieve peace in the region. Commenting on the positive stands of the EEC states, the Palestinian official said he believes that the EEC states have contribute greatly to a movement that will achieve a just peace in the region.

ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL SESSION ENDS IN TUNIS

LD101452 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1414 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Tunis, 10 Sep (TAP)--The Euro-Arab dialogue is the most appropriate way of strengthening cooperation among the Arab and European communities, said Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi during the closing session of the Arab League Council ordinary session.

Mr Klibi added: "By deciding to go on with the efforts to define a common Arab stand, the meeting of the ministerial committee of the nine, which has, among other things, to decide upon the date of the meeting of both sides' foreign ministers councils, insisted on confirming the firm determination of the Arab states to continue the action with the countries of both sides in the political economic and cultural fields."

The Arab League Council closed its 76th ordinary 3-day session late on Wednesday in Tunis.

DISSIDENT FATAH GROUP CLAIMS VIENNA ATTACK

JN101829 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] It has been learned in Paris that a statement has been issued in Beirut by a dissident Fatah group led by Abu Nidal claiming responsibility for the attack on a Vienna synagogue at the end of August. Two were killed and 17 wounded in the attack.

The statement explained that the operation was not engineered against innocent people but against persons who had taken refuge in the synagogue and were planning to carry out hostile activities against the Palestinian people.

The statement attacked the PLO leadership and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. It is worth mentioning that the PLO has condemned the attack.

AMERICAN ABC NETWORK CORRESPONDENT DEPORTED

NC102054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2033 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA)--Ash-Safi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, head of the Public Information Department, this afternoon summoned the correspondent of the American television network ABC in Cairo and informed him that his presence in Egypt is no longer desired.

The Public Information Department had invited foreign correspondents to meet in their club to see a television program on an interview conducted by this U.S. correspondent with a British journalist named David Hirst who is known for his hostility to Egyptian policy and its independent line because of his links with (?known) circles which continuously plot against the interests of the Egyptian people and their march toward peace and prosperity.

The head of the Information Department stated that those who produced the film did not have any values or respect for the traditions of the profession, which basically depends on the honesty of reports and their detachment from altercations and devious ways. The foreign correspondents accredited in Cairo saw the film so they could become acquainted with its contents and objectively judge to what extent a colleague of theirs has followed a dishonorable course, which we hoped he would avoid and remain in the circle of the noble and objective press profession.

The head of the Information Department referred to President as-Sadat's assurances that there has been and that there will be no restrictions on the freedom of foreign correspondents, for whom Egypt gives all facilities to exercise their profession without any interference.

(?Concluding) his statement, Ash-Shafi 'Abd al-Hamid said the deportation of the correspondent of the U.S. network is a measure pertaining to a specific issue and it will have no effect on other corresondents.

ALEXANDRIA STUDENT ACCUSED OF ANTIREGIME ACTIONS

NC101129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA)--The general intelligence has seized a new network operating against the homeland's security. The activities of this network, which has its base in London, fall within the plans of using the religious aspect as a basis for undermining national unity by destabilizing the country in order to achieve political goals.

The principal person accused in this network, which used religious leaflets to cover up its political aims, is Kamal Muhammad 'Azzam, 28-year-old student in the agricultural college in Alexandria University, who had been deluded by the rejectionist forces in London and recruited to work against the security of his country.

In reporting this today, AL-AKHBAR says that the first clues which led to the uncovering of this network were a series of leaflets which our embassies abroad and many citizens in Egypt have received, bearing the signature of Egypt's Muslim students. The leaflets emphasize that Islam in Egypt was in danger and that the Egyptian leadership's efforts to establish peace fall within the circle of the danger to which the Islamic religion is exposed.

The newspaper points out that what is absurd is that one of these leaflets compares what has been achieved by the Islamic revolution in Iran with the efforts President as-Sadat is exerting to achieve peace and stability in Egypt, regarding these efforts as a capitulation and disgraceful action against the national interests.

Student Kamal Muhammad 'Azzam had been assuming the leadership of this network with funds and support from his brother, who is residing in London and who is collaborating with the rejectionist forces and the elements of the so-called National Front which is led by Sa'd ash-Shadhili [former Egyptian chief of staff].

The whole thing started in July 1978 when Kamal Muhammad 'Azzam decided to go to London during the summer holiday. Although most of the young students make such trips with a view to finding work and visiting some foreign countries, Kamal 'Azzam made this trip in order to meet a female relative with whom he was in love and who was residing in London with her father who, according to information received, is connected with the rejectionist forces abroad.

This malevolent environment which received him in the British capital marked the beginning of the degeneration which led him to work against his homeland and the security of his compatriots. His female relative contributed to his degeneration and, together with her father, spurred and encouraged him to participate in the hostile plans. There was no problem with regard to finance, especially because channels were completely open between his female relative and the rejectionist forces led by Libya which are lavishing funds on all those who oppose the national regime in Egypt.

The new network began to operate against security and stability in Egypt. It had a specific target--namely, to undermine the internal front in the interest of Egypt's enemies. To achieve its principles and goals, the network resorted to using religion as a slogan for the operation of attacking Egypt with rumors and biased propaganda--the same line as that followed by the rejectionist forces which finance all such activities abroad.

This is confirmed by the fact that one of the leaflets which Kamal 'Azzam had prepared and distributed contained the resolutions adopted by one of the anti-Egypt conferences held in London, which said that the revolutionary Islamic movement is one, and that all the Islamic movements support Khomeyni and his revolution. The resolutions also denounced Egypt's efforts to establish peace in the Middle East and called on the Egyptian people to rebel to overthrow the legitimate regime.

Kamal 'Azzam continued to carry out his task of preparing and distributing leaflets inside and outside London by mail, relying on the information and funds he was receiving from the rejectionist forces through his relative, the father of the girl he loved. He then agreed with the members of the network that he should come to Egypt in order to distribute some of the leaflets full of venom and lies. The relative who masterminded all Kamal's moves encouraged him to do so.

Since he had made his trip to London with a student laissez passer, which expired after 3 months, he was compelled to report to the Egyptian Embassy to obtain a new travel document. In order to deceive the security authorities and prevent them from discovering his relationship with his relative, who was known for his anti-Egypt activities abroad, he shortened his name, leaving off the common surname he shared with his relative. This, however, deceived no one but himself because all his movements were monitored. The state security prosecuting attorney and the general intelligence men were at the airport to receive him upon his arrival from London.

He had no alternative but to confess everything, especially when his suitcases were discovered to contain leaflets full of malevolence against the regime and a call for revolution. Some of the leaflets also lauded the achievements of the Islamic revolution in Iran and called for a similar revolution in Egypt. Tapes containing voice recordings of some of those working against national stability and security were also seized.

Kamal 'Azzam, who has fallen prey to the enemies of Egypt abroad admitted that, in collaboration with other persons and at their instigation, he prepared and disseminated leaflets against the legitimate regime in Egypt. He said that these persons had funded his subversive activities against the internal front in Egypt.

He also confessed that he had intended to distribute the leaflets inside the Egyptian universities, particularly Alexandria University, and to those who were promoting the extreme religious current. He was going to implement this plan with the help of his brother, who is an engineering student and who leads one of the Islamic groups.

NDP URGES PURGE OF 'CORRUPTERS, LOST SOULS'

NC101522 Paris AFP in English 1505 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 10 Sep (AFP)--Egypt faces an unprecedented purge of political opposition as well as of religious extremists, according to a tract distributed here today by the governing party of President Anwar as-Sadat.

The tract, aimed at voters taking part in today's referendum on draconian measures already taken by the president, call for a big "yes" to a purge of "heinous elements, corrupters and the lost souls who are exploiting religion."

The tract distributed by the National Democratic Party does not say who President as-Sadat intends to include in this definition, but observers expect the purge to involve a wide spectrum of political opposition.

The wave of arrests over the last week has already included politicians, chiefs of parties dissolved 30 years ago, university professors, advocates, journalists and churchmen, all of whom have, in the president's eyes, harmed the state. More than 1,500 people have been arrested for having allegedly taken part in denominational "sedition" between Christians and Muslims or for threatening national security.

Officials have confirmed that the army is not on a state of alert and the only unrest was a fundamentalist demonstration in Cairo last Friday that was dispersed rapidly after a few hours.

All appears to be normal, except for the military police trucks that have been seen patrolling Cairo streets over the last few days, carrying soldiers armed with machine-guns, their bayonets fixed.

AS-SADAT HOUSE REPORTEDLY ATTACKED WITH GRENADES

JN100916 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 10 Sep 81 pp 1, 24

[Exclusive report]

[Text] Cairo--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's house in the village of Mit Abu al-Kum has been attacked with handgrenades. Western diplomatic sources in Cairo said that large parts of the house and five guards were seriously wounded in the attack. These sources add that the attackers are military personnel who have begun to form armed groups in civilian clothes with the objective of attacking strategic sites in Egypt to compel President as-Sadat to change his policy, sever relations with Israel and return to the Arab fold. Sources said that this was indicated in leaflets left by the attackers at As-Sadat's house.

The same sources say that President as-Sadat went to his village and inspected the damage to the house. He gave orders for the arrest of a group of officers whom, he said, he suspects of planning the attack. He also issued orders for the arrest of the military commander in the region and the security officer.

The sources did not say when the attack took place. They said, however, that President as-Sadat gave orders for the immediate renovation of the house and, in an attempt to deny the attack, he held a press conference yesterday in his house in Mit Abu al-Kum for foreign reporters, in which he defended his suppressive measures against journalists and men of religion.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CUBA

NC091454 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Sep (MENA)--Today at noon, a delegation of the People's Assembly headed by the assembly deputy speaker, Muhammad Radhwan, left Cairo on its way to Havana.

The delegation will take part in the meetings of the international parliamentarians conference that is being held in Cuba next Sunday.

Mr Muhammad Radhwan told MENA that, during the conference, a debate will be held on numerous international issues--particularly the situation in the Middle East in the wake of the Israeli threats against the region and its aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor which threatened to abort the efforts to find a suitable formula to achieve peace in the Middle East.

He added that the 11-day conference will discuss the establishment of a proximity of views between the Arab states and Israel so as to complete the implementation of the Camp David clauses.

Mr Radhwan noted that the conference will also discuss the problems of housing, population and pollution, in addition to ways and means to exchange information between the various international parliaments on various issues that are of interest to these parliaments.

Muhammad Radhwan said that the conference will debate the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the Soviet threat against the region, in addition to the threats being made by Al-Qadhdhafi in conjunction with the Soviets.

Mr Radhwan added that events in Iran will be raised, since Iran is a country in the region, with the aim of ending the bloodbath there by means of holding a debate on the principles of human rights in Iran.

The head of the delegation concluded his statement by saying that the Egyptian delegation will participate in a positive and constructive manner in these debates. He added that the delegation will request a discussion of the international energy crisis at the conference and of the role of parliaments and parliamentary associations in implementing UN resolutions and recommendations and in exerting pressure on the various governments to implement these resolutions and recommendations. He said that these points were raised by the Egyptian delegation at the previous parliamentary meeting held in Manila last April.

SOVIET OFFICIAL STOPS IN CAIRO EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW

NC102252 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Sep (MENA)--Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Khalilov stopped over at Cairo airport this evening on his way to Moscow after his 1-week official visit to Madagascar.

The delegation was met and seen off by Muhammad Sa'id, head of the Eastern Europe Department at the Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet ambassador in Cairo.

COVERAGE OF FOREIGN MINISTER 'ALI'S PRC VISIT

For XINHUA accounts of Foreign Minister 'Ali's visit to the PRC, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 9 September China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 457

JN101648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Sep (INA)--The valiant Iraqi armed forces killed 104 racist Iranians during their military operations last night and today. Communique No 457 issued this evening by the Armed Forces General Command said that our naval forces today attacked an enemy naval convoy in Khowr-e Musa in the northern part of the Arab Gulf, destroying two vessels.

The communique put the enemy losses in equipment at two tanks, two vessels, seven vehicles, one excavator, one stockpile of hardware and some light weapons and hardware. The text of the communique follows:

Communique issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high spirit and capability, our valiant armed forces continued to control the operational sectors. The results of last night and today follow:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite their positions in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, killing 67, destroying 2 tanks, and 1 vehicle and capturing some serviceable light weapons and various hardware abandoned by the enemy during previous battles.
B. An enemy personnel concentration was sighted opposite our units in the Mehran area. Our units pounded the concentration, forcing it to retreat after sustaining 23 dead.
C. Seven were killed and two vehicles, one excavator and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Abadan area.
D. Seven were killed and four vehicles, two loaded with hardware, were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
E. Today, our naval forces attacked an enemy naval convoy consisting of five vessels in Khowr-e Musa, destroying two of them.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 104 killed; 2 tanks, 7 vehicles, 1 excavator, 1 stockpile of hardware and two vessels destroyed; and a quantity of light weapons and hardware captured.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 24 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Four vehicles and three mortars damaged.

SADDAM HUSAYN DISCUSSES IRANIAN WAR, OTHER ISSUES

JN091942 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Interview granted by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Monte Carlo correspondents Antoine Nawfal and Nabil Darwish--recorded--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Allow me, Your Excellency, to start with a question on the individual Iraqi since the war began. How does this Iraqi react to the country's new state of affairs? Does he not suffer from the routine of a war of attrition after he was told the war would be a blitzkrieg; that if it were not so, the Iraqi planners would fall in its mire? This is the first question. It is the door leading directly to the war between you and Iran, a war which has recently seen a new escalation.

[Answer] I would like to explain that the Iraqi human being is not the son of this war but rather a man who was made out of the new circumstances, capabilities, achievements and human relations based on a clear and understandable ideology which has existed since 17 July 1968, through the outbreak of the war and until this day. The new Iraqi man is not described as such because he is defending his waters and people with an unprecedented vehemence whether in Iraq or in the Arab nation, but because he believes he has taken the path to (?happiness) glory, stability, security and (?dignity). This path we have briefly described [word indistinct] is connected with our march from 17 July 1968 until this day. Therefore, the Iraqi man is fighting in defense of his [word indistinct] in defense of his sovereignty over his land as defined by (?international) rules and agreements. There will be no change in the principles and convictions for which he has been fighting in such a distinguished manner. On the contrary, all these principles have been strenthened in his mind and thought and conscience. Today he fights with more clarity of vision and with more firmness and skill. The talk about a blitzkrieg is that of others.

[Question] Mr President, this war has been raging for a year, during which it has been noticed that after having advanced and marched, the Iraqi Army is no longer advancing. Undoubtedly, those who are unfamiliar with military planning would ask why? They would also wonder why the Iraqi forces have not destroyed buildings and installations deep inside Iranian territory, action that would have helped to bring about a decisive military outcome?

[Answer] You should have first asked about the background of this war, its reasons and [word indistinct]. The war is not intended to destroy Iran but to defend Iraq. So since the war is defensive, although it has witnessed some interdictive operations inside Iranian territory, the question should be completely different. We have frequently explained this. These are the facts. We no longer speak about these facts, which are not only clear but supported by evidence and documents. Some Iranian officials such as former President Bani-Sadr and Rajavi, leader of the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, are now speaking in detail about these facts and how the ruling clique in Iran was preparing to launch a war against Iraq and how this ruling clique turned down peace offers. So, we have been fighting to defend the principles I mentioned earlier, to defend our frequently violated sovereignty. Things came to a head when the Iranian Air Force bombed Iraqi cities on 4 September 1980 [words indistinct].

It has never been one of our objectives to topple the Iranian regime, to advance on Tehran or to destroy Iran. Our sole objective has been to defend ourselves, and we were careful not to allow the war to be fought on our territory but on Iranian territory [words indistinct].

[Question] In spite of this, the situation is worsening in Iran. Do you believe this sufficient reason to settle the struggle politically?

[Answer] Whatever the conditions, the unquestionable fact remains that there were some people who believed that the war would unite Iran, although it has never been one of our objectives and it is not our duty to change the regime in Iran. Yet the war was an integral factor in [words indistinct]. We still believe that the current political situation in Iran will continue to worsen and will eventually end one way or another.

[Question] As for the Arab stand on Iran, don't you fear that the continuation of this war will force some friendly states to reconsider their stand in view of the fact that supporting a blitzkrieg would not cost these states much, while supporting a prolonged war would make it necessary for these states to extend real aid to Iraq?

[Answer] We have not asked the Arabs for any effort that might annoy them. We have not asked them to send men or weapons. We have asked them only for a gesture or, sometimes, for a statement saying they are with Iraq against the (?Persians). [Words indistinct] However, we are not putting a heavy load on the Arabs.

[Question] Apologies?

[Answer] Those who are annoyed by this load and would like to change their stand are free to do what suits them.

[Question] If you ask for more than a gesture, do you think you will receive the desired aid at the right time to continue the war on behalf of the Arabs, as you say?

[Answer] I do not want to wade in the details of this subject. The main thing for the success and continuation of this (?war) is, and here I do not mean to cause harm to any [words indistinct], our great people and the good feelings of the Arabs everywhere and always.

[Question] Mr President: Are you satisfied with the Arab stand? What are the possibilities of developing this stand after the recent events to which more than one Arab country has been exposed?

[Answer] What do you mean by recent events?

[Question] There was an Israeli attack on the Tammuz reactor and another on southern Lebanon. There was also the downing of Libyan aircraft over the Gulf of Sidra.

[Answer] I said that with regard to our war [words indistinct] and the sentiments of the non-Iraqi Arabs makes us rejoice. Any official Arab effort makes us rejoice. When such an effort is submitted to us, we feel happy about it. In fact, official Arab efforts were offered. We did not reject them, but told our brothers that if we wanted them, we would ask for them. We accepted other efforts. As for satisfaction or dissatisfaction, we stressed this subject more than once. We said that if another Arab country were in our position, we would fight alongside it with men, weapons, funds and all that we possess.

[Question] Can you mention some [words indistinct]?

[Answer] About what?

[Question] About the countries which offered help?

[Answer] In this regard we cannot mention details.

[Question] Mr President: The Israeli attack on the Tammuz reactor emphasized that Israel attaches great importance to Iraq in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Before dealing with the issue of the reactor, how would you assess the situation in the Middle East in light of the Saudi plan, which was submitted by His Highness Saudi Crown Prince Fahd? Does the minimum level called for by the Baghdad summit apply to this plan?

[Answer] Regarding what we have read in the press about the so-called Saudi plan, I do not in fact want to deal with the details of this or any other plan. Much has been submitted by this or that Arab official on this or that occasion. However, these are basic central points according to which we always adopt our stand. The basic point is how the Palestinians' rights are viewed and how the Zionist entity as an entity committing aggression against the Arabs is viewed. This is the foundation.

Following are the means to be adopted to change the existing state of the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation so that this nation will have the right to live as a nation without aggression or extortion just like other nations. These matters were expressed in one way or another, taking into consideration the fact that the Arabs have different regimes, trends and policies. These matters were expressed in a clear plan at the Baghdad summit, which defined the principles of this [word indistinct]. There is no objection to any proposal that agrees with this plan. Any proposal that contradicts this plan requires frank Arab consultations and direct talks. In such matters we prefer direct talks before declaring a [word indistinct] stand. We have not yet discussed with the Saudi brothers their proposal and we have not [word indistinct] anything except what was published in the press.

[Question] It seems that your relations with the Palestinians--and I mean the PLO--have not always been good. However, there seems to be a very positive development of stands. Does this mean there is a political agreement exceeding the minimum level defined by the Baghdad summit?

[Answer] When fraternal relations among the Arabs improve. [sentence as heard] during a visit paid to us by an Arab official with whom we maintain good relations, we talked about the Arab situation. We had neither a secret nor a public agreement between us except [words indistinct]. That is like brothers. I said that regrettably among the diseases infecting the Arab policy is that of thinking that whenevery two agree to be brothers and to honorably deal with politics, fraternal relations and aid, some think there must be secret agreements on this matter. This is also the case with the PLO. We do not have an undeclared agreement. The agreement is to be brothers discussing things seriously and reaching agreement or disagreement without [words indistinct], except when we are in disagreement on the essential issue of Palestine. The difference will then be in the heart. It is a difference on whether we should liberate the usurped territory or not. When actions and words show we do not want to liberate lands, differences will be normal and these differences may also lead to respect. We agree and we disagree, but without (?quarreling) [words indistinct]. Our relationship with the PLO is very good.

[Question] Mr President, you say that unity of destiny requires a reunion before a state of collapse, not in it or by clinging to thin hopes. From this premise, how are your relations with Jordan, Libya and Syria and the other Arab countries?

[Answer] It is clear that our relations are good with Jordan, normal with Libya now, to good with [words indistinct].

[Question] His excellency the Lebanese president is relentlessly seeking to solve his problem within an Arab framework. The Arab followup committee is pursuing its work, and its activities continue. Perhaps a summit conference will be convened devoted to Lebanon. Do you believe this is required to reach a solution?

[Answer] The ordinary summit conference is scheduled to convene in November and it is now September.

[Question] Then there remains...

[Answer] There remains 2 months for the ordinary conference to convene. We have explained this to the brothers in Lebanon. We told them that if what is required is holding an extraordinary conference that will deal only with Lebanon, we believe this request is not practical because this will cancel the ordinary annual summit. The Arabs have other problems and causes. Though the Lebanese issue is important, the other issues are [words indistinct]. As for devoting a session of the conference, having it place special emphasis on the Lebanese issue or having the same ordinary summit conference hold its sessions a few days earlier than scheduled if this is necessary, then, we [words indistinct] have no objection to [word indistinct].

[Question] With your permission, let us go back to Syria. You earlier said that realations are not good. Is there no possibility on the horizon for improving these relations and will some contacts not take place?

[Answer] In any case, among the Arabs and because we are Arabs, this official assumes power while another one departs, certain political circumstances prevail and disappear, differences and agreements take place. There is nothing that says we cannot come to an agreement. When a bad state of affairs, however, continues to exist, relations will continue to be bad. If it is changed, one then reaches a new level whether this takes place in the sphere of international relations or Arab relations.

[Question] The forthcoming nonaligned summit will be held in Baghdad. This shows the position Iraq enjoys in the international arena. How are your relations at present with the two giants? First, the Soviet Union, with which you had some differences despite the treaty of friendship and cooperation, where do these relations stand now?

[Answer] Relations between us and the Soviet Union are normal now, and diplomatic relations between us and the United States are severed.

[Question] It seems that relations with the United States have developed significantly in the cultural and economic spheres. It also seems that there is a new political line in the relations between the two countries. In other words, you inform the U.S. charge d'affaires of Iraqi positions.

[Answer] We have explained this in detail.

[Question] [Words indistinct] that diplomatic relations(?exist) between Washington and Baghdad?

[Answer] I have said that the severed relations are not [word indistinct]. There is nothing that says that our relations which are severed with this country will remain severed forever. Our relations were severed because of certain circumstances and reasons. The principal thing is national interest and [word indistinct]. When we become certain that national and pan-Arab interests require the resumption of relations, we shall resume them overtly and not in secret.

[Question] Have you found for example that the United States was or was not involved in facilitating the Israeli raid on the Tammuz reactor?

[Answer] I have replied to this; you have read my reply; and you have already asked me about it. Until now, we have received no evidence proving or refuting this. We leave the matter for the future.

[Question] The strike against the reactor coincided with the advent of President Mitterrand and a new French administration. Many intentions were attributed to this administration with regard to its dealing with the Arabs, particularly concerning the rebuilding of the Iraqi reactor. This might have aroused some reservations on your side. Have these reservations been dissipated?

[Answer] In all our remarks about the new administration, we said solid things. We said that we have been concerned about our relations with France since the time of De Gaulle and particularly Pompidou, in whose time we attained such a political situation that enabled us to deal with France from a new position up to the time of Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Mitterrand. Our concern is related to the essence of our viewpoint on our national and pan-Arab interests.

We still care for these relations. If it is proved to us that France will continue the trend which promotes Iraq's national and pan-Arab interests on the one hand and France's interests on the other or if it is proved to us that there is any retreat on this, we will act in a corresponding manner.

[Question] Mr President: Do recent diplomatic and political contacts indicate that we are marching toward this development?

[Answer] We are very satisfied with Comrade Tariq 'Aziz's visit to France.

[Question] It is said that the results were generally positive. Do you expect the reactor to be rebuilt in the near future?

[Answer] I have said that rebuilding the reactor or getting a new one is a matter that will not be halted by aggression. On the contrary, aggression is a lesson that increases our persistence to work with greater wisdom and precision in building new reactors or repairing the old one. In fact, the old reactor is finished. However, we have to build another Tammuz reactor or perhaps more than one. [words indistinct]

[Question] And in cooperation with the same countries with which you previously cooperated?

[Answer] With them or with other countries.

[Question] But cooperation with the basic countries will continue.

[Answer] Cooperation will continue.

[Question] Mr President: I will ask a question although it might go unanswered. Have you taken precautions against new Israeli raids against Iraq? What will the Iraqi reply be and on what scale?

[Answer] Before I reply, I would like to ask: Did you previously ask a question I did not answer? [laughter]

[Question] Actually no, Mr President.

[Answer] Then I will answer you. Israel is an enemy of the Arabs and Iraq. There is no better proof of aggression than that of using weapons against the side which says that the aggressor is an enemy. Israel has used weapons against the Arab nation more than once. It also has used weapons directly against Iraq. It is, therefore, an enemy and we must always expect an enemy to [words indistinct]. Therefore, precautions are continuing.

[Question] How do you conceive a reply to this?

[Answer] How we reply is the one question I am not going to answer. Israel has committed aggression against us. Therefore, we reserve the right to reply and the manner of it. It is well understood by the world and international law that Israel has committed aggression against Iraq. Therefore, it is (?our right). Our Iraqi right as part of the Arab nation to reply to the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation has now become an Iraqi right to reply to the Israeli aggression. This right is fixed. We have great patience in this regard.

[Question] Perhaps your preoccupation with Iran...

[Answer] I wanted to say clearly that the details of this subject are [word indistinct].

[Question] Allow us now to move on to your experiment of 13 years of leadership inside the government and party, 2 years as president of the republic. During this period you have faced serious problems in the party, and a war which has been continuing for a year. It is certainly very difficult to evaluate a very rich experience in a matter of minutes. Yet, what is your feeling when you recall this experiment?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] with pride and confidence in the present and the future. The most important thing is the conviction that history will write things that will soothe one's conscience [words indistinct]. That is what we are proud of and that is (?our evaluation). Concerning the 13 years experience, I would say that it contained negative aspects and even things that are very painful to recall. Nevertheless, it has been an honorable experience. We are proud because it took place in a world full of complications and contradiction. Axes always play a role in affecting this or that party, in forcing or persuading this side or that to be a satellite of this or that party. Nevertheless, great Iraq, although a small country, remained an independent country building itself and choosing its ideology independently and defending itself independently. I think this state of affairs [word indistinct] is good.

[Question] That will be decided by history. However, if Saddam Husayn evaluates himself as a man, what will he say? Will he say that he escaped the routine of power to tour the country to be far from this daily work that is forced on him? Does he tour the country and mix with the people in order to share with them their life and be away from this work? Every Iraqi expects President Saddam Husayn to knock on his door and share a meal with him. What does Saddam Husayn say?

[Answer] Our party assumed power in Syria. It assumed power in Iraq for 9 months. Power in the world was in front of the party [sentence as heard]. We read about power in the past. The most important power, which we are proud of, was during a certain period in the rule of the early Islamic califs. Therefore, when we are inspired by certain behavior, it does not come from the power of this present world, not even from the power of our party in 1963 or after that. We get this inspiration from the principles of our [word indistinct] party and from the history of our nation during the particular period which we just mentioned.

When we go out to the Iraqis to live with them, it is not because of boredom but to express natural and fluid principles. I must say I hate power to this day. Allow me to tell you that power is the most destructive element that can harm man, his human character and his values. I think and believe power does not add to man's principles but rather decreases his principles except in very rare cases. This is the wall of power. Power [words indistinct]. Man must feel he is a human being, although he is called president of the republic or any other name. This side must not be (?neglected) whether in his relations with his family, his friends or his [word indistinct].

I had a discussion with my eldest son on behavior as if I accused him of [sentence imcomplete]. Then he corrected me: Meaning well, you deal with us differently. I told him: Is that because I am called president of the republic? He said: No, I do not mean that. He said: You want us to believe in a very short time in all the principles in your head. This is more than we can take. I thought and found that the little boy has given me words of wisdom though he was hardly passed the age of [word indistinct]. I then explained to him why I wanted them to be a particular way. In any case I think a man must be natural. He must be a human being in [word indistinct] provided he is not an actor. If one day he feels bored and does not want to mix with people, he should not mix with them. Mixing with people must be natural and fluid. It should not be by design. I wish all Arab brothers would take this path because they will feel truly happy. At the same time I believe this path is very tiring. One can pretend once or twice or for a month or a year.

[Question] This also applies in polit[illegible]al life.

[Answer] The issue of contacts with people must be natural and fluid.

[Question] What if the political relations among the Arab brothers were harmonious: Do you think this would help solve many problems?

[Answer] Very few problems would remain, I would say. Frankness should not disturb people. Problems cannot be solved behind closed doors. One ruler should not say something to another brother ruler while in reality he thinks something else. I believe that if we speak frankly with each other, then very few problems will remain unsolved.

[Question] It seems that your efforts to change this condition were not successful and I mention the national declaration for the joint pan-Arab action as an example [words indistinct].

[Answer] This cannot stand as a criterion. I have another thing to say regarding the national declaration for the joint pan-Arab action. Actually, most of the Arab states approved this declaration. However, we do not consider this approval as a real endorsement. Do you see what I mean? The Arabs spoke officially in favor of this declaration. In spite of all this, we did not count on this approval because what counts is not formal approval but real and genuine approval. Our concern is approval of the heart and the mind; hence, we are not satisfied with what is on paper. So until now we do not say that the Arabs have approved the declaration, although a large number of them have voiced their support. Why? Because we realize that what the Arabs are approving is not an Iraqi proposal--because we know that some Arabs are selfish and envious--but an Arab proposal that concerns the Saudis, the Jordanians, the Syrians, the Libyans, the Algerians, the Yemenis as well as the rest of the Arabs. So we do not say that they have approved the Iraqi declaration.

We are ready, however, to apply any changes in the form and text of the declaration so it might become an Arab and not an Iraqi declaration and to ensure that the decisions are made unanimously. This declaration is the fruition of an idea which we wanted to share with the Arab brothers. Those who approve this idea would only add good to what is good, and those who disapprove it can guide us to a better way to serve the Arab nation.

[Question] Mr President, we have raised several questions and tried to tackle the various sides of the subject. However, we might have failed to ask one or two questions or more. So, what is this question we have failed to raise that you would like to answer?

[Answer] Once in my life I asked for something. I once asked the chief of the court to look through the list of questions raised by journalists and tell me if there was a certain question asked by the journalists. He checked the list of questions and told me that the question in my mind was there. In short, I will not tell you the question we missed. To be truthful, I have a question in mind but it would not be appropriate to say it. You ask the question and I will answer.

[Question] Maybe we forgot something important?

[Answer] Maybe. But I will not tell it to you.

[Question] Is it the development of the war lately?

[Answer] In fact, the Iranians do fight. We did not say that the enemy did not fight. In life there is advance and retreat; that is what we have said. In life, there is will and stronger will, faith and deeper faith.

In life, there are those who fight against it. There are those who wage war and those who fight against war. We are on the positive side, and the Iranians, unfortunately, are on the negative side. Therefore, God granted us success and helped us to win over them. So no matter what the Iranian media claim, the facts are unchangeable, especially the fact that the Iraqis are defending themselves and not attacking. Accordingly, the Iraqis are present on axes to prevent the advance of the Iranisn army toward Baghdad, as it was said. In reality, Baghdad is now safe and construction is taking place. All scientific centers and institutes in Baghdad are open. As for Iranian cities, the Iraqi Army is present in some of these cities while others are at the mercy of the Iraqi fire. This is the condition on the ground. It has been so since the 6th day of the war and nothing has changed. If the Iranians claim otherwise, let them prove it. The battlefront extends for more than 1,000 km, and the Iraqi Army is not present on every inch of this front. Militarily speaking, when we say Iraq is fighting on such and such a long front, it does not mean there is a soldier stationed on every inch of land. It simply means that the whole front is under control, the main axes are under control.

Regarding what was said about Sayyid Tarrah, this is territory on which the Iraqi Army is not present. What happened is that General Fallahi sent troops to that area. So? Does he want to say that he liberated this area? This point is beyond discussion. The question that I would like to ask is whether this has changed the situation? If their answer is yes, then [words indistinct].

[Question] Also linked with this war is the issue of Israeli weapons supplies. You are attaching great importance to this issue?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] recently providing the enemy with weapons and hardware. At the same time, their position and our position in Abadan has been so since the beginning of the war. The Iranian gun never reached (?Basra). At present, it fires several shells every day or so, therefore, it seems that they have received (?missiles) for the 175-mm guns from the Zionist enemy, thus enabling them to reach (?Basra). Why had they not used this before? Because they did not have it. From where did they receive this hardware? This is now known to everyone. They, themselves, are not denying it. Bani-Sadr, Rajavi spoke about it. These people were important.

[Question] You earlier spoke about being frank with the brother Arabs. When we listen to you speaking at more than one press conference on the stand of the Arab countries, particularly that of Gulf countries, you speak sometimes with bitterness about this issue and not frankly. Has not the time come to speak frankly?

[Answer] There is no difference between hiding facts and not revealing all the facts. I never, at any time, spoke about an issue that is good by saying it is bad. From the beginning of the issue, I have been speaking about it in detail. [Words indistinct] as for my meetings with them, I have always been frank. They know this. I have spoken to them and explained things in detail to them. I used to ask them to talk about us frankly because this is not a right I monopolize. I am not imposing myself as their custodian [words indistinct] for them to talk about Iraq and Iraq's sovereignty with the same frankness. I sometimes listen to their remarks.

[Question] This talk, however, remains personal talk?

[Answer] It is personal and official talk but it is also fraternal talk. It is fraternal talk but not for publication. We never spoke about details with an Arab brother [words indistinct].

[Question] Another question. You used to say that the Arab citizen, whether he understands Iraq's position and supports the Iraqi stand or he does not, has the right to become acquainted with the positions.

[Answer] The most important thing is that all of us advance. The question of who has the better judgment has become a shameful issue among the Arabs. We in Iraq do not act in this spirit. We do not speak from the position that we are stronger than others. [Words indistinct] when we are clan and others not. This is not progress, this does not bring pride to the nation. It is not enough that Iraq, or Libya alone, or Algeria or Saudi Arabia alone is in the right. What is useful is for all of us to be partially right rather than have one of us act from the position that he is right. It is better that all advance one step rather than have one of us two steps behind.

The Arab reality on the official level has great influence on development and backwardness. The Arab nation is not composed of masses alone. If the Arab nation were constituted of masses alone, then we would have said everything. But the Arab nation is composed of regimes, rulers and masses. This is the reality. Therefore, regimes play a basic role in the progress or collapse of the Arab nation. If we satisfy only the masses by providing them with all the information we have and this nation remains backward, [words indistinct] we would have harmed this nation. This is what makes me sometimes speak about some of the details and at other times not speak about them. Your question seems to say that here you are fighting on behalf of the Arabs and their principles so where are the Arabs in all this? [laughter]

[Question] Mr President, at the end of this interview, let us go back to the beginning about the war between you and Iran. How do you expect it to end? Will this war end after some months, some years. Based on your experience, how do you expect it to end?

[Answer] I and my colleagues in the command have formed picture of how this war should end. It should end with a clear victory for Iraq when it obtains its rights and removes evil from it and from the Arabian Gulf. This is the least that can be made clear. As for when it will end, this does not depend on our will alone. Our belief, however, is that we shall remain in a strong position and that we shall regain our rights. The course to achieve all this has been very clear to us from the first days of the war.

[Question] It has been planned for from the beginning?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] a reaction to an act of aggression. When he decides, however, to [words indistinct].

[Interviewer] Thank you, Mr President.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HAVANA IPU MEETINGS

JN100750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA)--National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad left Baghdad for Havana this evening at the head of a delegation to attend the meetings of the 68th conference of the IPU, opening there on Monday. The conference will last 10 days. In a statement to INA, Na'im Haddad said that the National Assembly delegation will play an active role in explaining our national and pan-Arab issues through its participation in the conference's committees and work.

MAJOR HADDAD REACTS TO CURRENT EVENTS IN AREA

NC101200 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] In free Lebanon, its commander Maj Sa'd Haddad has made the following comments on some topics of the hour.

1. The Arab League Council did not put the summit on its agenda as requested by Lebanon. This was hardly surprising for the following reasons:

A. The country that requested the convening of this conference was Lebanon which, as is known, has never been respected or appreciated by Arab countries or by speakers of Arabic. On the contrary, Lebanon has always been considered by those countries a liability and an alien body among them. These countries have, worked a long time to make Lebanon disappear. So, how can these countries rescue Lebanon from its predicament? Even if archterrorist Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] or any other Arabian rat [Arabian, a derisive name to Arabs] had asked for such a summit, then all the Arabians would have competed to hold it without mediation or entreaties, as was the case here. It is indeed surprising that those who claim to be holding the reins of responsibility in Lebanon are still expecting any good to come out of those countries.

B. What Lebanon asks from the summit, if it comes to pass, is to adopt a common strategy against Israel or a permanent truce. As far as strategies are concerned, there is not even one Arab or Arabic-speaking country that wants to wage war against Israel for the sake of Lebanon. As for a truce, these countries consider it to be already in existence even though it has not been officially announced. Thus, from now on, the terrorists would not dare carry out any military action against Israel now that their only concern is to preserve their gains in Lebanon so as to settle permanently in the south and in the other areas they occupy.

C. As for requesting money, those countries believe they are paying Lebanon more than it needs. Therefore, and in view of the above, those countries did not pay any attention to Lebanon's request to convene the summit; they simply ignored it.

On behalf of Lebanon, we declare that we utterly reject Syria's decision to increase the limit of its territorial waters to 35 nautical miles. We will work to foil this decision--by force if need be and when conditions permit. We draw the attention of His Excellency President Anwar as-Sadat to the fact that those who stir up disturbances inside Eygpt are Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his regime. Therefore, we advise his excellency that the best way to restore stability to Egypt is to overrun Libya, get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and annex Libya to Egypt.

The deferment of reopening the transit gates between the various sectors up to now has been a farce, aimed at restoring the formal status of the so-called national movement following indications that came in the wake of the quadripartite committee meetings and decisions which showed that this movement has no tangible power or existence on this earth.

AL-WAZZAN SPEAKS AFTER FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETING

NC101836 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The outcome of the Arab followup committee meetings and the incident involving the assassination of French Ambassador Delamare were discussed today by the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, which met under Dr Amin al-Hafiz. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan attended the meeting and briefed the deputies on the current contacts aimed at implementing the followup committee's resolutions and on the progress in the investigations into the incident involving the assassination of the French ambassador

Following the meeting, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said:

[Begin recording] [Al-Wazzan] I am happy the foreign affairs committee invited the executive authority to express its views on the topics that were on the committee's agenda, namely, the affairs and work of the followup committee and the assassination of French Ambassador Delamare. The head of the committee made matters easier for me when he submitted 11 questions dealing with the work of the followup committee, the Arab summit conference and the assassination of Ambassador Delamare. With clear vision and adhering to the truth, to which I always adhere, I answered all these questions according to the information we have and the results we have achieved.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, what is the latest information you have about concening the summit conference and the implementation of the followup committee's decisions which were issued recently?

[Answer] Following the conclusion of the Lebanese envoys' tours of the Arab countries, it is now the right of the Arab League secretary general, whom we have acquaninted with the outcome of our contacts, to act accordingly and convene the projected conference. As for the followup committee, you have followed the news about the meetings that were held between officials of the Arab Deterrent Forces and some Lebanese quarters. Yesterday, you read a statement on this matter. We are awaiting the implementation of the followup committee's decisions. As far as I know, what seems like a delay is in fact not a delay. It is just to give time to intensify contacts to ensure that the decisions will be implemented without any setback.

[Question] Can we say that implementation will start on Saturday?

[Answer] Allow me not to commit myself to any date, since we are not the ones who will implement these decisions. We will only take measures when we feel that these measures will actually be implemented.

[Question] Is there anything new regarding the investigations into the assassination of Ambassador Delamare?

[Answer] The investigations are continuing. They are making progress in some directions. We hope we will gather all the information so we can speed up the investigations. [end recording]

IBRAHIM ON MEETING WITH FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEMBERS

NC102359 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A meeting was held this evening attended by Arab followup committee members Saudi Ambassador in Lebanon Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and Col Muhammad Ghanim and two delegations representing the National Movement and the Amal Movement. The discussions dealt with the steps and measures that it has been decided will be taken regarding the reopening of roads in the capital. After the meeting, Muhsin Ibrahim [secretary general of the National Movement] delivered the following statement:

Our meeting with the representatives of the followup committee, Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and Col Muhammad Ghanim, produced tangible, positive results related to the implementation of the decisions adopted by the committee on 4 September.

He added: At the outset of the meeting, we confirmed the National Movement's approval of these decisions, which deal with the cease-fire, the reopening of the roads and routes between the two parts of the capital, and the effective observation of the Lebanese ports and shores to ascertain the end of dealings with Israel. Our discussions dealt with the basis, measures and steps to fully ensure the cease-fire and turn the reopening of the roads and routes between the two sections of the capital into a real and firm achievement that will not suffer a setback. In this respect, we emphasized our willingness to remove all armed manifestations, which would totally eliminate the contact lines and turn the closed roads and routes all along these lines into open channels of communication between western Beirut and eastern Beirut.

We also affirmed that the reopening of the roads should cover all the contact lines, roads and passageways from the extreme coastal point of southern Al-Matn to the port.

Muhsin Ibrahim added: As for the implementation of the measures related to the reopening of the routes between the two sectors of Beirut and to the required security discipline in both sectors, we expressed our readiness to begin implementation and to provide all the assistance requested by the followup committee and the official circles concerned with this matter.

Muhsin Ibrahim also said: The National Movement put on record its insistence that the implementation of the measure related to the setting up of the body for the control of the Lebanese shores and ports be speeded up and that the same applies to the formation of the security force to be attached to this body, so that actual checking to determine that the dealings with Israel have been terminated may commence, since this was the main topic on the agenda of the Arab followup committee. To this moment, this issue is still awaiting a decision on a tangible formula that goes beyond mere words and formal declarations. We are now waiting to see the attitude of the Lebanese Front toward the steps and measures that will lead to the implementation of the Arab followup committee's decisions, especially on the question of confirming the cease-fire and reopening the routes. These are the steps and measures we discussed at length tonight with Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and Col Muhammad Ghanim. We hope that the response of the other side will be positive, because implementation is our first and last request.

VOL REPORTS SYRIAN POSITION ON LEBANESE AFFAIRS

NC101920 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Our political correspondent says that Syria wants to contain the escalating security complications in the western areas. The Syrian side explained its position on the basis of the following three considerations:

1. Damascus considers that the disturbed security situation in the western sector constitutes a threat to its own security.

2. There are Muslim Brotherhood cells in the western sector and in Sidon that are supported by certain Palestinian organizations.

3. Damascus admits that it has failed to maintain security. It attributes this to its reluctance to take firm steps lest they be interpreted as being directed against the Palestinian organizations.

In view of these points which the Syrian officials frankly conveyed to the coordination committee's delegation in Damascus, our correspondent reports that the leftist parties have veiled their intransigent positions, although they still insist on what they call axioms.

AS-SA'IQAH LEADER REPORTEDLY 'DETAINED' IN SYRIA

NC101417 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that the official in charge of the As-Sa'iqah organization, Majid Muhsin, is now under detention in Syria. The reasons for his detention, which has been shrouded in complete secrecy, are not known. Majid Muhsin is the brother of Zuhayr Muhsin, the former leader of the organization, who was assassinated in France.

BEGIN 'SATISFIED' WITH SUMMIT ATMOSPHERE

TA101102 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 10 Sep 81 pp 1, 6

[Report by Shelomo Naqdimon]

[Text] "I am satisfied," said Prime Minister Manehem Begin to me last night after his talks with President Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Begin said his talk with the president was cordial, adding: "According to the president's instructions, and with my concurrence, a talk will be conducted between the defense ministers of the United States and Israel about strategic and military cooperation."

In talks Begin held yesterday with his aides, he noted that he had been received at the White House with warmth. According to him, in no previous visit of his was the atmosphere so warm and sympathetic toward him.

Begin Briefs Journalists

TA101732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Report by U.S. correspondents Shalom Qital and Shim'on Schiffer--live]

[Text] [Qital] In a briefing to Israeli correspondents, the prime minister told us he had told President Reagan that Israel had a great friend in the White House. Begin emphasized the central point of this friendship--the agreement on real strategic cooperation. The prime minister would not elaborate on the content of this cooperation but he confirmed that one of the U.S. representatives in the talks had raised the notion of joint Israeli-U.S. maneuvers. The prime minister stressed that the idea came from the United States. The maneuvers may take place in the first half of 1982. The cooperation will not happen in one go. The substance of the strategic cooperation, the prime minister emphasized, will be evidenced in a lengthy process. Begin confirmed that he had suggested a memorandum of understanding on this issue and he expressed the hope that a memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel would eventually be signed. The prime minister noted that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger has a very positive attitude toward this notion of cooperation with Israel. He added that meetings would take place between Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Caspar Weinberger in order to deal with the specifics of strategic cooperation. We will hear additional remarks the prime minister made in this briefing from Shim'on Schiffer:

[Schiffer] The prime minister is now on his way to a closed meeting with the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Menahem Begin told us a short time ago: We will also present to Congress the data and proof we have brought along regarding the threats Israel is likely to face as a result of the sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia. However, we will not interfere in the argument on this issue in the U.S. Congress.

This morning the prime minister held a tete-a-tete meeting with President Reagan. This is the first time that the U.S. president has held a tete-a-tete meeting with a foreign leader since he arrived at the White House. Regarding the topics discussed today the prime minister said:

The PLO: At his own initiative, President Reagan declared that the U.S. administration will not negotiate with the PLO until this organization has recognized the State of Israel and its right to exist.

The autonomy talks: The negotiations will resume in the middle of this month in Cairo. The United States will send its representatives but it is still not clear who will head the U.S. delegation.

Economic aid: I have grounds to assume that the Reagan administration will make another effort on this issue. We asked that the aid be divided in equal parts--$700 million as a grant and $700 million as a loan.

As for how U.S.-Israeli relations look today, we can only quote the prime minister: Begin said that when he arrived at Andrews Airbase near Washington, the first words Alexander Haig said to him were: Let us leave all that has happened recently between the two countries, and let us draw a line through it. Let us turn a new leaf--according to the prime minister. Menahem Begin added: I have also drawn a little line and I am looking forward to the future.

Further on Briefing

TA101817 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The prime minister said this evening that this is the first time that Israel and the United States have agreed in principle about practical cooperation in the strategic-defense sphere. In a briefing to Israeli journalists summarizing his talks in Washington, Menahem Begin said that in the last 6 years a great deal had been said about this issue but there were no results. The foundation has now been laid for practical cooperation. The specifics will be worked on tomorrow by the defense ministers of both countries. Begin noted that a U.S. representative in the talks yesterday raised a proposal on holding joint maneuvers. According to Begin, both Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger have a very positive attitude toward such cooperation.

The prime minister said that in the meeting this morning with President Reagan and his senior aides, he and Minister Sharon also mentioned the large number of violations by the terrorists of the cease-fire on the Lebanese border. Begin expressed his belief that the United States would strive to solve the problem of the Syrian missiles in the Al-Biqa' Valley because, among other things, this is a U.S. interest.

'Bitterness' in Territories

TA110727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] There was bitterness in the territories toward the United States last night over the agreement reached with Israel and the neglect of the Palestinian problem. Our correspondent in Judaea and Samaria, Arye Gus, has more deatils:

[Begin recording] [Gus] The extent of the agreement reached between Israel and the United States aroused disappointment in the territories. It is not that the extreme circles expected the United States to support either the PLO or the Palestinians, but at least they hoped that the differences of opinion between Israel and the United States would find sharper expression. A special emphasis is put in the territories on the strategic cooperation between the two countries. It is said, both with apprehension and scorn, that at long last the United States has attained a base in the Middle East.

Moderate circles in the territories are disappointed because the Palestinian issue was not discussed at all. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who more than anyone else was inclined to negotiate with the Americans, said: Neither party even mentioned the Palestinian question, which is the root of the problem in the Middle East.

[Frayj--in English] I have not heard any word spoken about the future of the Palestinian people, of the Arab-Israeli crisis--and one of its reasons is the Palestinians and that is the crux of the whole problem. They speak there about peace in the Middle East and so on.

[Gus translates the above and continues] They speak about strategic cooperation in the Middle East, about peace and so on and we support this. We want peace between Israel and the Arabs just as we want peace between Israel and the PLO, Frayj said.

In its editorial this morning, the East Jerusalem paper AL-FAJR notes that the U.S. support of Israel also constitutes support for the continuation of the occupation and Israel's policy in the territories. Whether it likes it or not, the United States will eventually have to negotiate with the Palestinians.

The communist weekly AT-TALI'AH writes: The spirit of the Baghdad Pact hovers over the Washington talks. The communists in the territories claim that Reagan and Begin have agreed to defend As-Sadat's regime. [end recording]

Arens Interview

TA101815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, Mk Moshe Arens, interviewed by Razi Barqay on 10 September, place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Professor Arens, this term, strategic cooperation, sounds very vague and I must tell you that to the layman it even sounds a bit frightening. Could you, perhaps, illustrate by citing examples of such cooperation?

[Answer] First of all, it does not have to be frightening, because when we talk about strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, this means that Israel has an ally, a potential partner which is not small or weak but rather a superpower. This, to my mind, can and must encourage us. To cite some examples, perhaps we should first of all define the basis for the strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States: It is common interests, common goals. Both the United States and Israel fear Soviet penetration into the region. Both the United States and Israel are prepared to take action to curb this penetration. This is the basis and I assume this is the topic for discussion. As for illustrations, perhaps the most outstanding current example is Lebanon, which at present is an arena. It may resemble El Salvador in Central America, an arena where the Soviet Union does not appear as such, but--as usual--through what is called in English proxies. In Lebanon it is the Syrian Army and the PLO.

[Question] So you think that Israel and the United States view the situation in Lebanon and the same way and regard the Lebanese problem in the same way?

[Answer] I think we share a common view of the causes of the problem as well as the goal that should be attained, namely the retreat of the Syrian forces and the withdrawal of the PLO organizations. I would not say that we fully agree on how to achieve this goal, and this is one of the reasons why it is necessary to sit down and try to coordinate positions in order to reach a working plan that would constitute joint action.

[Question] We used the word frightening because even though this is a wrong connection, some of us have come up with the thought that Israel might possibly be carrying out missions on behalf of the United States in the Persian Gulf and other places and that this might conflict with our own interests.

[Answer] When one talks about strategic cooperation, I do not think one talks about running errands. This--playing Friday--actually contradicts the term. We are talking about cooperation on those issues, which are not few, over which Israel and the United States share interests and also a common goal and therefore both countries reach the conclusion that in acting together the chances for actually attaining this goal are enhanced.

[Question] Do you envision, for instance, the possibility of the IDF and the U.S. Armed Forces operating jointly to defend the oilfields?

[Answer] I do not know, nor would I like to busy myself with such contentions. However, when talking about vital Israeli interests and vital U.S. interests--and there are such interests--it is well known that to the extent that there is danger to vital interests, countries are prepared to use military force as well in order to defend those essential interests. In the Middle East, Israel and the United States have common vital interests. If these interests are threatened or endangered, there is certainly the possibility that we would defend them through cooperation, and this means military force as well.

[Question] Professor Arens, one of the U.S. interests, for example, is maintaining the monarchy in Saudi Arabia. Is this also an Israeli interest?

[Answer] No, this is not in the U.S. interest. This basic U.S. interest in that region is to guarantee a constant flow of oil and at reasonable prices. This is an Israeli interest as well. If the Western world's supply of oil is cut, including the supply to the United States, this will be a blow not only to the United States, but also to Israel.

[Question] Can one expect tactical cooperation as well, in other words, joint military units, common army camps?

[Answer] I cannot foresee this in the near future because one of the problems of the West, and particulary of the United States, in the region--but not exclusively here--stems from the fact that the conventional U.S.military forces are relatively small and inferior compared to the conventional threats as they are presented and the way they appear. This became poignantly clear when the Soviet Army entered into Afghanistan and it became clear that the United States was not in possession of the conventional force to combat such a problem.

[Question] The things you have been talking about are really not new. That is, the strategic cooperation at this level has existed between Israel and the United States even before. Why is it, then, that we have been hearing from Washington that this is a new era in Israeli-U.S. relations?

[Answer] I think this is a new era, and there are two landmarks in this era: The first is the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which led to a reawakening in the United States. The second was the election of Reagan--also the Republican Party, but primarily himself--who ran for the election among other things under the banner of awareness and concern about the Soviet threat and the readiness to enlist means and resources to prepare for this penetration. In this sense there definitely is a change and a new epoch and I think that the cooperation between Israel and the United States will in the future be much closer than in the past.

[Question] On the other hand, are we not running the risk that the United States is boosting our national ego and making declarations about strategic cooperation while at the same time, almost simultaneously, it signs arms deals with Saudi Arabia and makes political moves that we object to?

[Answer] First of all, I would say there is no need to boost our ego. Israelis are known for their rather inflated egos. They are not known for being especially humble. I believe that we appreciate our capability, which is disproportionate to the dimensions of the state. We have a good and strong army and nobody should compliment us for it. However, the fact that Israel and the United States share common interests and goals in the Middle East does not mean that we will always see eye to eye about how to promote these interests. It is clear that the United States as well as Israel wants to assure that those Arab countries--such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt or Jordan--which are presently part, in one form or another, of the Western camp, or close to it, should remain within the Western camp. Israel also wants this. It would not like to see Saudi Arabia going over to the Soviet Union.

[Question] The example you just mentioned is really relevant because according to reports arriving from Washington, when reference was made about strategic cooperation Israel's voice on the AWACS affairs ceased to be heard, is it were. That is why we earlier asked whether this is not after all a U.S. effort to appease Israel.

[Answer] I do not think so and I do not agree with your description about some sort of change in our position. We have made plain, we have declared and explained--the prime minister did so in the United States and he certainly do so here--that we believe that the sale of AWACS aircraft, the sale of the so-called enhancement package to the F-15's--incidentally, this is no less important than the sale of the AWACS--to Saudi Arabia are not in the interests of the state of Israel or the United States as we see them. In my opinion, President Reagan does not and should not appease us. If he talks with us about strategic cooperation--at least this is my opinion--he does so because he is convinced that, first of all, this is not important to Israel but rather to the United States.

[Question] To conclude, Professor Arens, I understand your position. You contend that this is indeed a new era but, on the other hand, there is no danger that we may turn into some kind of U.S. satellite in the Middle East.

[Answer] There is no such danger. In fact, here again is the Israeli ego which does not need to be boosted: At this stage, we are the superpower in the Middle East.

FINANCE MINISTER SUBMITS AID REQUEST TO U.S. CHARGE

TA091725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Finance Minister Aridor this evening submitted to the U.S. charge d'affaires Israel's request for security and economic aid for the 1983 U.S. fiscal year. The request was also submitted to the U.S. Government in Washington.

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that in the request the finance minister presents the U.S. Administration with data on the financing of military imports as well as on the deficit in Israel's balance of payments. The data are background material for the U.S. decision on the scope of aid.

The finance minister notes in his document the undermining in the balance of military power in the region and the military strengthening of the Arab countries. The finance minister notes that, according to forecasts, the deficit in the balance of payments will decrease in 1983 and as a result the aid Israel will need will decrease.

OBSERVERS SEE SHELLING IN LEBANON AS 'SIGNAL'

TA110634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The terrorists in southern Lebanon violated the cease-fire last night. This is the third consecutive night that the terrorists have opened fire at the villages of the Christian enclave. Bearing in mind the fact that the events in Lebanon are scheduled to be raised during the Prime Minister's visit in the United States, observers regard the firing this week as a signal by terrorists to Israeli and U.S. leaders that there can be no arrangement in southern Lebanon unless the presence of the terrorists in the area is taken into account.

GALILEE ARABS SENTENCED FOR SUPPORTING PLO

TA021351 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Text] Imprisonment terms were imposed on three Shefar'am residents in the 'Akko magistrate's court today. The three were found guilty of publishing a letter of support for a terrorist organization. The three, Ibrahim Nahfawi, (Ghatis) Kamal and 'Ali Muhammad, were found guilty of distributing leaflets on behalf of the sons of the village movement in which they expressed support for the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinians. Two of the convicted Arabs were sentenced to 3 months in jail and the third to 4 months.

BANK OF ISRAEL MOVES TO DAMPEN CURRENCY SPECULATION

TA080850 Jerusalem POST in English 8 Sep 81 p 1

[Report by Economic correspondent Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] The Bank of Israel yesterday devalued the shekel by 2.7 percent to discourage foreign currency speculation connected with the recent issue of bank shares, it was learned yesterday by the Jerusalem POST.

Hundreds of millions of dollars have been transferred to Israel recently, some of it by overseas subsidiaries of local banks, to ensure the success of the share issues. Many of the dollars are converted to shekels to purchase the shares, but others serve as a safe repository for people awaiting future investment opportunities, including new bank share issues.

Demand for dollars rose yesterday as investors who were unable to purchase the recent issue of Bank Leumi shares looked for other outlets. The issue amounted to 210 million shekels but demand reached 3.85 million shekels. The excess financial resources in search of an outlet also pushed up general share prices yesterday.

Large transfers of foreign currency aimed at local stock investments have occurred in the past, the most recent one in February when the market took a steep plunge.

Bank of Israel officials believe that devaluing the shekel dampens speculation by making the purchase or repuchase of dollars more costly for those left out of the rush for bank shares.

The dollars brought in by overseas subsidiaries of local banks are not subject to the 9 percent fine imposed on foreign currency loans obtained abroad.

SHAGARI ADDRESSES FRONTLINE STATES MEETING

AB111140 Lagos International Service in English 0940 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Speech by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari at the opening ceremony of the meeting of the frontline states in Lagos on 11 September--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, distinguished brothers and colleagues, your excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is with great pleasure and deep sense of gravity and solemnity of the occasion that I welcome you all on behalf of myself, the Government and people of Nigeria to this emergency minisummit of the frontline states and Nigeria.

Our meeting this time is being devoted to a very important but grave situation in the southern part of our continent. It will deal with the recent most distubing developments in southern Africa generally and in particular with the recent invasion as well as the occupation of parts of our sister states of the People's Republic of Angola by the white minority racist regime of South Africa.

Distinguished colleagues, there is no doubt in our minds about the sacrifices which the Republic of Angola and other neighboring independent majority-ruled African states have to make, having won their independence and committing themselves to calls of the liberation struggle in support of the freedom fighters of South Africa, especially SWAPO and the ANC. No doubt the action of the racist regime is that of a wounded lion which foresees that the end is approaching. Apartheid South Africa knows that its days are numbered in Namibia. It will therefore do everything to postpone the day of victory in that territory. Alas, no amount of brutality, murders of innocent women and children and intimidation can stop the march to final victory. The increasing viciousness of the acts of aggression by the racist regime of South Africa against the Republic of Angola and its heroic peoples has resulted in wanton destruction of both life and property. This situation continues to hamper the task of reconstruction and the economic development of that country.

Nigeria therefore condemns in the most unequivocal terms these series of aggressive acts launched against the sovereignty and integrity of Angola and other frontline states.

Mr Chairman, distinguished colleagues and brothers: We in Nigeria view with serious concern these acts of aggression by South Africa against Angola, especially which are aimed at destabilizing the whole region. The regularity, the extent and the ferocity of South Africa's recent criminal acts have convinced us that it has been emboldened to do so by the support it has recently received from certain quarters in the Western world. This support has enabled it to continually challenge the dignity and freedom of the African people as well as the independence which they won through enormous sacrifices. We therefore most strongly deplore this support boty overt and covert to the racist regime. We call on these supporters to contemplate the gravity of their connivance at the heinous crimes of this racist international outcast which constitutes a most serious threat world peace and stability.

To the government and heroic people of the Republic of Angola, we say that the whole of Africa supports you in your fight and dedication to the cause of freedom and justice especially for all Africans and our continent. We salute and commend you for the enormous sacrifices which you have been made to bear and continue to do so on behalf of all Africa. The Government and people of Nigeria remain unflinching in their solidarity with Angola and the other frontline states and will continue to make appropriate sacrifices under the auspices of the OAU to give their support morally, diplomatically and materially to Angola, to freedom fighters, to SWAPO, who alone represents the oppressed people of Namibia, and to the ANC and on behalf of the oppressed Nayotte majority in South Africa until their noble goals are achieved.

I, therefore, call upon the whole of Africa to pursue its solemn obligations to these movements and to the frontline states.

Finally, in reviewing our dedication to the liberation struggle, let us consider new ways of alleviating the suffering of those who bear the brunt of the liberation struggle. Words of solidarity and support alone would not be enough. Let us make sacrifice, however little it might be, to give support of a practical nature so that they will continue to be encouraged and continue to shoulder the responsibility on behalf of our continent. This is the least we can do to play our parts fully in the just struggle such as it has fallen to the lot of the black man in Africa to engage in.

I once again thank you very much for coming and wish you successful deliberations. Thank you very much. [applause]

LIBYA

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF CSSR'S HUSAK

7 Sep Dinner Speeches

NC080945 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution [Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi] last night held a dinner banquet in honor of Gustav Husak, the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the CSSR president. Present at the dinner banquet were Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Brig Gen Mustafa al-Kharrubi, as well as the CSSR deputy premier and the delegation accompanying the visiting president. The banquet was also attended by the heads of the Arab and foreign diplomatic missions in the Jamahiriyah.

During the banquet, speeches were exchanged between the brother leader and the CSSR president. The brother leader delivered a speech in which he welcomed CSSR President Gustav Husak and the delegation accompanying him. The brother leader expressed his gratitude for the development of relations between the Jamahiriyah and the CSSR. He said: The relations between Libya and Czechoslovakia are excellent. This visit will further develop these relations and we pin much hope on it, because it will contribute to the strengthening of this friendship and the development of the existing cooperation between the Libyan and the Czechoslovak peoples.

The brother leader said: We still carry nice memories about your people, your country and your government from our visit to your country 3 years ago. He said: We appreciate this visit, which comes at a time when the imperialist plots are intensifying against Libya and the socialist countries. This visit is considered a practical example of the solidarity of Czechoslovakia with the Libyan people at a time when they are facing direct armed aggression from the United States.

The brother leader said: The confrontation with imperialism and its ferocious onslaught will be the subject of interest in our talks during this visit. He said: This armed aggression by a big power has convinced us that the strengthening of cooperation and cohesion among the progressive forces in the world is unavoidable.

He said: Imperialism, which is against freedom, peace and progress, has begun acting openly and pursuing an extremely insolent policy. We announce that we have decided to confront it, and that the strengthening of cohesion between our people and the socialist camp is an important step against the plot.

The brother leader affirmed that this will not only strengthen the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Libya, but all the peoples who are facing the imperialist onslaught and the racist aggression in Palestine and Africa. He said: The enhancement of our cohesion will strengthen the struggle of the peoples of El Salvador, Chile, Nicaragua, Palestine, Namibia and other peoples who are struggling against imperialism and racism. The strengthening of relations with the socialist bloc, specifically between Czechoslovakia and Libya, is, in fact, a strengthening of the friendship and relations between the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and the socialist bloc and Czechoslovakia. It is also a strengthening of your relations with the peoples of the Arab nation. The 1 September Revolution enjoys the profound support of the peoples of the Arab nation and Libya is considered their representative and the country that expresses their aspirations.

The brother leader said: We would like to assure you tonight of our readiness to further develop this friendship and cooperation.

We would like again to express to you our thanks and gratitude for responding to the invitation as a representative of the friendly Czechoslovak people. We express to you our gratitude for your solidarity with us in the face of the imperialist armed onslaught. I wish you good health and long life, and I wish progress and prosperity for the workers of Czechoslovakia and the friendly Czechoslovak people. I hail the friendship between our two countries and our joint struggle against imperialism.

The Czechoslovak president also delivered a speech, in which he said: Allow me first to express on my behalf and on behalf of the comrades who are accompanying me our profound thanks for the invitation to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. It pleases us to meet again with Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the distinguished leader of your country, and the rest of our Libyan friends, and to have a close look at the life and activities of the Libyan Arab people. We are firmly convinced that our visit will contribute to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation, which are continuously developing between our two countries and two peoples, and to the strengthening of their joint efforts in the struggle for peace and against the dangerous imperialist policy.

He added: I would like to reaffirm our unshakable solidarity with your country and people at a time when the imperialist forces, particularly the United States, are escalating the aggression against independent countries and crudely interfering in their internal affairs with a view to aggravating the complex and delicate international situation. This was evident in the recent armed provocation against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which is an example of the seriousness of the course of the U.S. Administration's policy, which threatens world peace.

In this respect, the importance is underlined of the efforts by the Soviet Union, all the countries of the socialist bloc and all the progressive forces not to allow the feverish arms race and the policy of imperialist confrontation and coercion to be imposed on this world.

In his speech the CSSR president affirmed that the unified and coordinated actions of those forces is a realistic guarantee for frustrating the attempts by imperialism and its allies to reject historic facts and threaten world peace and security.

He said: We have listened with great attention to your words, honorable friend Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We highly appreciate the kind remarks addressed to Czechoslovakia and its workers. Centuries ago, our people were forced to struggle for the right of self-determination and national sovereignty because of the political, economic and cultural hegemony of the foreigners. Therefore, we profoundly understand the ambitions of the struggling peoples for their freedom and the consolidation of their political and economic independence.

President Gustav Husak added: In the CSSR we highly appreciate the efforts of the Libyan people to overcome the remaining imperialist legacy and to ensure independent and progressive development of the country. We admire the successes you have accomplished in implementing the aims of the 1 September 1969 Revolution. We support your program for the economic development of the country in order to provide better living conditions for the Libyan people.

He said: During the past 12 years the Jamahiriyah has become an important factor in the world community, effectively contributing to the coordination of the work of the forces of peace and progress and the struggle against the imperialist policy, hegemony and Zionism.

The CSSR president continued: I am happy to express our satisfaction with the positive development of the mutual Czechoslovak-Libyan relations in the political, economic, cultural and all other fields.

We highly appreciate that these relations and cooperation are of mutual benefit. Since our last meeting in 1978 they have increased in volume, quality and importance for both sides, since they are relations based on the principles of equality, mutual benefit, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. In their development, our two countries are guided by the principles of peaceful cooperation among states and the joint efforts for peace, independence and freedom of peoples.

It is a pleasure for us that Czechoslovakia is participating in the implementation of the Libyan national economic development plans. We can say that in the past period we have achieved progress in the fields of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. We think our two countries can complement each other in fulfilling the needs of their economic development. Therefore, we want to continue developing economic cooperation on the basis of the results we have achieved in this sphere--cooperation based on a future long-term basis. We want to seek new possibilities to deepen this cooperation in the exchange of goods and services, the building of new factories and cooperation in third-country markets.

The CSSR president added: We think the results of our visit reaffirm that Czechoslovakia and Libya are determined to consolidate and deepen mutual relations for the good of our Czechoslovak and Libyan peoples.

The CSSR president said: In the present deteriorated international situation, in which the imperialist forces are openly pursuing a policy that seriously threatens peace and the freedom and independence of peoples, the strengthening of the unity of the anti-imperialist progressive forces and the coordination of their work in the struggle for international peace and security for the freedom and independence of peoples against neo-imperialism and racism is considered a very urgent matter.

He added: In this respect, I remember your words, honorable friend Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, which you voiced during your visit to Czechoslovakia 3 years ago regarding the importance of an alliance between the Arab national liberation movement and the progressive forces all over the world. He said that the developments confirm the need to build and strengthen the bridges of friendship between the socialist bloc countries and the progressive Arab forces.

The CSSR president affirmed: The current developments in the world, where our common enemies are exerting big efforts to undermine the ties of solidarity, friendship, cooperation, aid and support which have been established between the socialist bloc countries and the countries of Africa and Asia, clearly shows an urgent need for this task. Czechoslovakia and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have made long strides, but we must continue to exert our efforts in this sphere.

He said: Our foreign policy, which is based on strong friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist bloc countries and the progressive forces in the world, contributes to the strengthening of these efforts. We are working for a constructive and just political solution to all the pending international issues. The Czechoslovak people angrily reject the steps leading to the creation of tension in Europe and call for the adoption of effective measures for consolidating peace and security in this sensitive part of the world.

He said: We firmly support a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis that would honor the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their right to establish their own state. The way out of the dangerous situation in the Middle East, which has deteriorated further as a result of Israel's aggressions against Lebanon and other Arab states, is illustrated by the proposal of the Soviet Union to convene an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned.

He added: We welcome and support the efforts of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah aimed at strengthening the unity of the progressive Arab forces within the framework of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front against the renewed imperialist and Zionist attempts to sow the seeds of discord through the conclusion of separate agreements and the violation of the fundamental rights and interests of the Arab states.

The CSSR president said: We strongly denounce the new aggression that the South African regime is carrying out against the Angolan People's Republic and its sovereignty and territorial integrity. We consider the maintenance of the racist domination in South Africa as an impermissible matter. We stand on the side of the people of Namibia in their struggle for their country's independence and sovereignty.

He added: I think that our visit to your hospitable country will be an important starting point in the development of the Czechoslovak-Libyan relations and a new impetus for their future prosperity.

At the conclusion of his speech the CSSR president said: Permit me to express profound thanks on my behalf and on behalf of the comrades who are accompanying me for the nice hospitality and welcome we have enjoyed since the moment we arrived in the Jamahiriyah. In the name of the leadership of our party and state and all the workers of Czechoslovakia, and in my name, I wish you and the whole Libyan people further success in the development of your country. Long live Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the son of the marvelous Libyan people and the leader of the revolution! May the friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah and between the Czechoslovak and Libyan peoples prosper and grow stronger, and may peace and progress triumph in the world!

Joint Communique on Visit

LD101822 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Sep 81

["Text" of joint communique on the visit of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah]

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Sep (JANA)--At the invitation of the leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and president of the CSSR paid a friendly official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 7 to 10 September 1981. The Czechoslovak president was accorded an official and popular welcome, which was evidence of the strength of friendship between the two friendly countries and peoples.

The Czechoslovak president and accompanying delegation visited some economic, agricultural, and industrial projects and acquainted themselves with the achievements of the Great 1 September Revolution. Official talks were held between President Gustav and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Participating in the talks on the Libyan side were:

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud; Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir; Brig Gen Mustafa al-Kharrubi; 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, foreign liaison secretary; Engineer al-Bukhari Salim Howdah, secretary of the General Peoples' Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport; Dr 'Abd Hafiz az-Zulaytini, secretary of the Peoples' Committee for Education; Dr Murad 'Ali Lanzi, secretary of the Peoples' Committee for Health; 'Abdul-Razzaq Shunayb, director of the Liaison Department for Europe; Abdullah Ya'li, director of the Legal Department; Umar Nasir 'Abd Jalil, secretary of the Peoples' Bureau in Prague; Sharif (Kulbash), head of the cooperation bureau with [words indistinct].

On the Czechoslovak side:

Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy prime minister; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and foreign minister; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Miloslav Blahnik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of staff of the army; Vratislav Vajnar, head of the Secretariat of the General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; and Vaclav Jumr, Czechoslovak ambassador in the Jamahiriyah.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere where a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding prevailed. The two leaders informed each other about the achievements of each country and they discussed bilateral relations and means of promoting them. The two leaders also discussed the current international situation in general and paid special attention to what is going on in the Arab arena.

Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi informed President Gustav Husak of the recent provocation and hostility by the U.S. Administration against the people and security of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Czechoslovak side strongly condemned the ugly military provocations which the military and imperialist circles of the United States carried out recently against the people of the Jamahiriyah [word indistinct] of the territorial sovereignty and Libyan-Arab skies in the Gulf of Sidra, which resulted in the downing of two aircraft belonging to the Libyan Arab Air Force, this being a U.S. practice of international terrorism with the aim of diverting the people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from their revolutionary march.

The two sides also condemned the dangerous strength of U.S. aggressive and terroristic policy, a trend which reached the point of attempting to stand up to the leaders of the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world by annihilating them. The two sides stressed that the exercise of violence and terrorism by imperialist forces in the Mediterranean and other regions aggravates tension and threatens the peace and security of countries of this region and of the whole world.

The two sides condemned the American assault on the Arab region, an assault representing the establishment of aggressive military bases in Egypt, Somalia and Oman. The two sides strongly condemned the Camp David accords, which are regarded as an extension of the Zionist, imperialist and reactionary plotting against the Arab nation, the Palestinian people in particular; they condemn all the subsequent results of these accords.

The two sides stressed their countries' solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and declared that lasting and just peace in the region cannot be achieved except by liberating all the occupied Arab territories and by guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return to their homes, to determine their own fate and to set up their independent state.

The Czechoslovak side viewed with great admiration the efforts being exerted by the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front to foil the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots to pass capitulatory solutions. In this respect the Czechoslovak side appreciates the role being played by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The two sides underlined the importance of cooperation and friendship between the Arab people and the peoples of the socialist community and they expressed their determination to further deepen these relations in realization of the common aims in the service of the just causes, progress and peace.

The two sides expressed support for an immediate halt to Israeli attacks against the people of Lebanon, and for ensuring Lebanon's independence, national sovereignty and territorial safety.

The two sides stressed that they continue to stand against attempts to internationalize the Lebanese crisis, a matter which contradicts the interests of the Arab people and peace in the Arab region.

The two sides strongly condemn the barbaric Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear establishments, considering it a violation of the basic rules of international relations in the UN Charter. The two sides expressed concern over U.S. neocolonialist policy which is represented in the intensified military presence in the Mediterranean and the Arabian Gulf on the pretext that these are vital areas of interest: This is a matter which constitues a danger not only to the independence and security of the peoples of this region but also a threat to world peace and security.

The two sides also stressed that European security is firmly linked to the security of the Mediterranean.

The two sides condemned attempts by the industrial imperialist states to impose economic domination on the developing countries with the aim of undermining these countries' development plans and depriving them of economic and social progress for their peoples, and also preventing them from obtaining (satisfactory) prices for their national products and natural resources.

The two sides rejected the imperialist policy of economic discrimination, embezzlement and exploitation and also all forms of economic pressure.

The two sides discussed the situation in Africa and stressed their support for the liberation movement, especially in Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The two sides condemned the aggression by the racist regime in South Africa on the territories of Angola and other neighboring African countries.

The two sides supported what was achieved by the African countries at the Nairobi conference in connection with the problem of the Western Sahara and the recognition of the right of Saharan people to self-determination in accordance with UN principles and OAU resolutions.

The two sides support the stability of peace and political life in Chad, and also the efforts being made in this direction by the OAU, as expressed by the resolutions of the OAU summit in Nairobi. They welcomed the establishment of security and stability in Chad. In this respect the Czechoslovak side commended the effective role which the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah played in eliminating the imperialist and reactionary plans and in stopping the hemorrage to which the people of Chad were exposed.

The two sides supported the efforts being exerted to end the war between Iraq and Iran and they reasserted their stand that the continuation of this war between the two countries is contrary to their interests. It also exposes the security and stability of the region to extreme danger and it gives colonialism the chance to reestablish its presence in this region.

The two sides stressed their solidarity with the revolution of the people of Afghanistan and the support the efforts being made to find a settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. They also strongly condemn the interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs of the region, particularly in Afghanistan.

The two sides stressed their solidarity with the efforts of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace and security and for checking the imperialist military presence in that region, and also its constant attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

The two sides stressed solidarity with the progressive forces in Latin America, which are struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and fascism. They declare their solidarity with the Cuban revolution, the Grenada and Nicaraguan revolutions and the revolution of the people of El Salvador.

When reviewing the situation in Europe, the two sides underlined the extreme danger which is represented in the NATO decision regarding the production and (?deployment) of medium-range nuclear missiles in some West European countries, as this threatens security and peace in the region and in the world.

The two sides strongly condemn the U.S. Administration's decision to embark on the production of the neutron bomb, it being a new weapon for mass destruction. The two sides demand that a treaty banning the production, storing and use of nuclear and all destructive weapons be speedily concluded.

The two sides support the international initiatives calling for comprehensive disarmament: In this respect they point out the Czechoslovak initiative which was adopted by the UN General Assembly at its 34th session. For improving the situation in Europe and in the Mediterranean, the two sides underlined the importance of reaching positive and tangible resolutions at the Madrid CSCE conference.

The two sides underlined the important positive role being played by the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for the preservation of world peace and security and its support for peoples who are struggling for liberation and progress. The two sides consider the Nonaligned Movement to be an important element in the stability of the international situation. The two sides stressed their adherence to the principles and aims of the United Nations and also their appreciation of the role the United Nations is playing in consolidating world peace and security.

The two sides evaluated the development of the current economic and trade relations and they expressed satisfaction with their continuous growth. They also agreed on wider future cooperation in establishing investment [istithmariyah] units in the Jamahiriyah and on a multisided development of trade relations and technical-scientific cooperation. At the end of the talks a cooperation agreement in the health field was signed and also the minutes of developing economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation were signed.

President Gustav Husak expressed profound thanks for the great hospitality accorded him and the accompanying delegation during their stay in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and he addressed an invitation to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit Czechoslovakia; the invitation was accepted with thanks and its date is to be fixed later.

PDRY'S 'ALI ANTAR MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS 9 SEP

LD091916 Tripoli JANA in English 1721 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Sep (JANA)--Brigadier 'Ali Antar, member of the Politburo, first deputy prime minister and minister of local government in the Yemen Democratic Republic, left Tripoli this morning after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where he took part in the Libyan Arab People's celebration of the 12th anniversary of the Great al-Fatih Revolution. Major Khwaildi Himedi, commander of city militarization, and several officers of the armed forces were at Tripoli International Airport to see Brigadier 'Ali Antar off.

Before leaving Tripoli International Airport, Brigadier 'Ali Antar made a statement to JANA in which he expressed his happiness and joy for what he saw during the time he spent with the brotherly Libyan Arab people where he participated in the celebrations of the Great al-Fatih Revolution anniversary.

He said: "We praise the people's high spirit and its full backing for its historic leadership headed by the militant Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, and the achievements made during the past twelve years in various fields. We watched the military parade and the various activities which not only represent the strength of the Jamahiriyah people but also the strenght of the whole Arab nation in its struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

We express our satisfaction with the results we achieved during our meeting with the brothers. We met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, and transmitted to him a verbal message from his Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, with regard the consolidation of bilateral relations and matters of mutual interests for the reinforcement of the role of hte Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in the present circumstances.

It gives me pleasure to reaffirm that we in the Democratic Yemen Party, people and government, stand by the Libyan Arab people in its battle against U.S. imperialism and its agents the Camp David parties. We condemn the provocations of the U.S.-backed agent Egyptian regime and Numayri's regime. We also condemn the criminal aggression carried out by the U.S. fleet and we hail the steadfastness of the Jamahiriyah people and its brave confrontation against these adventurous acts of aggression. We affirm that we will resolutely work towards strengthening our strategic alliance in the interest of our Arab peoples and for the victory of their cuase of just struggle, particularly the cause of the Palestinian Arab people and its right to return to its homeland, right to self-determination and to establish its independent national state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

MOROCCO

REPORTAGE ON SAUDI CROWN PRINCE'S 10 SEP VISIT

10 Sep Arrival

LD102030 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, arrived this evening at Rabat-Sale Airport for a short visit to Morocco. He was welcomed on arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Sidi Muhammad, crown prince; M'hamed Bahnini, minister of state for cultural affairs; 'Abd ar-Rahman Beddu, secretary of state for foreign affairs; His Majesty's Adviser Ahmad Rida (Ghdirah); 'Umar ibn Shamsi, governor of Rabat and Sale; the commander of the military area; and the Saudi ambassador to Rabat. After inspecting a guard of honor, his royal highness left directly to the royal palace at As-Sukhayrat, where he will meet His Majesty King Hassan II.

Meeting With King; Departure

LD102322 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] This evening His Majesty King Hassan II received at the royal palace in As-Sukhayrat His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and first deputy prime minister, who arrived earlier this evening in Rabat. They had a private meeting.

Then His Royal Highness Prince Fahd left for Rabat-Sale Airport, from whence he left Rabat. He was seen off by His Majesty King Hassan II, who was accompanied by Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, members of the government and a number of civilian and military figures.

ETHIOPIA

CSSR'S HUSAK, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ADDIS ABABA

EA101856 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1725 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Comrade President Gustav Husak was given a tumultuous welcome by the residents of Addis Ababa this evening on his arrival for a 4-day official friendship visit to Socialist Ethiopia leading a high-level delegation consisting of senior government and party officials of Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] and president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, is in Ethiopia on an official visit at the invitation of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam.

Among the senior officials accompanying Comrade President Gustav Husak are: Comrade Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the country's deputy prime minister; Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the country's foreign minister; and Comrade Bohumil urban, minister of foreign trade.

Comrade Gustav Husak and members of his delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the seventh anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER BRIEF STOPOVER

EA102146 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1725 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] PDRY Foreign Minister Comrade Salim Salih Muhammad left Addis Ababa this afternoon after a 1-day stopover on his return from the Tunis Arab League meeting. The PDRY foreign minister was seen off by Foreign Minister Comrade Gedle-Giorgis Felleke; the PDRY ambassador to Ethiopia and officials of the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry. Comrade Salim Salim Muhammad will make a 1-day stopover in the Republic of Djibouti.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTRY CLAIMS MIGS ATTACK TOWN 9 SEP

EA101610 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A statement we received from the Somali Democratic Republic Defense Ministry today says that two Abyssinian MIG-23 aircraft carried out a raid on (Galcaio), capital of Mudugh region, at 1540 yesterday.

The two MIGS were bravely repelled by units of the Somali Air Defense Force, which forced them to abort their provocative mission.

The air attack, which caused no damage at all, is another demonstration of the Mengistu regime's provocative policy against the Somali people, with the support of the unholy alliance of foreign powers.

SOMALI SALVATION FRONT EXPELS FOUR FOR SUBVERSION

EA102210 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A statement released by the Political Committee of the Somali Salvation Front [SSF] today states that four members of the SSF have been expelled from the front.

The SSF Political Committee statement adds that those expelled are: (Osman nur Qorof), 'Abd al-Qadir Muhammad (Bodeso), Jama Rabileh Got and Muhammad Warsame Hirsi.

The four were expelled because they violated the principles and policies of the SSF. They were accused of holding meetings with the enemies of the SSF without prior permission.

Two expellees (Osman Nur Qorof) and 'Abd al-Qadir Muhammad (Bodeso) were accused of meeting the so-called president of the Siad Barre regime personally in Nairobi recently. They argued with him over matters of their own interests. Jama Rabileh Got and Muhammad Warsame Hirsi met with delegates from the so-called president of Siad Barre's regime in Mogadishu.

These four men were found guilty of subversive activities against the SSF. They have betrayed the trust that has been given to them to carry on the struggle against Siad Barre's regime wherever they may be.

TANZANIA

USSR'S KHALILOV STOPS OVER IN DAR ES SALAAM

EA102130 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Kurban Khalilov, today made a brief stopover in Dar es Salaam. Mr Khalilov, who arrived from Madagascar on his way home, was met by the vice president, Mwinyi Aboud Jumbe; the prime minister, Cleopa David Msuya; the Soviet ambassador to Tanzania, Yuriy Yukalov, and other party and government leaders.

While in Dar es Salaam, Mr Khalilov visited the University of Dar es Salaam, the museum and parliament buildings.

He later left for home.

UGANDA

GUERRILLA FORCES DAMAGE MILITARY VEHICLES

AB101431 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] Kampala, 10 Sep (AFP)--Guerrilla forces in Uganda last night hit and damaged an armoured personnel carrier and a military bus on the northern Gulu road, it was reported here today.

No casualty has yet been reported, but troops have been moved into Matuga village, 13 miles (21 kms) north of Kampala where the armoured personnel carrier was hit last night, apparently after it had developed mechanical troubles on Wednesday afternoon.

The people of Matuga and the surrounding villages were reported to have fled their homes this morning fearing military reprisals similar to those which took place in Wakiso township early this week in which over 20 civilians are believed to have been killed.

The military bus was hit further north of Matuga village, near the garrison town of Bombo, it was reliably reported in Kampala today.

An electricity power line was also said to have been hit last night near Bombo, resulting in a blackout for Luwero district north of Kampala, the reports said, although it was not clear whether the powerline was hit accidentally.

CONGO

MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL STOPS OVER, MAKES STATEMENT

AB101509 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] President Samora Machel, who is on his way to Lagos to participate in a meeting with his other frontline counterparts tomorrow, made a stopover in Brazzaville this morning. During this stopover, which lasted almost an hour and which is far from being technical due to the extensive political links between Mozambique and Congo, President Machel and his Congolese counterpart and brother, Comrade Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, held discussions concerning the situation prevailing in southern Africa, especially the South African aggression against Angola. Afther their talks, President Samora Machel answered questions asked by Michel Dogoui on the objectives of the frontline countries and on the Lagos summit.

[Begin recording in Portuguese fading into French translation] The frontline was created to support the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and in Namibia as well as the struggle against apartheid. Zimbabwe is now independent, but Namibia is still under South African domination. South Africa has refused to execute the pertinent decisions of the UN General Assembly, especially Security Council Resolution 435, which calls for the withdrawal of the South African armed forces from Namibia and also the toral withdrawal of the South African administration from Namibian territory in order to pave the way for free and democratic elections in Namibia. South Africa has engaged in the creation of puppet forces in Namibia. It has made Namibia a stronghold--to say it better--a buffer state between South Africa and Angola and a base from where South Africa wages its permanent and aggressive attacks against the People's Republic of Angola. By creating a puppet state in Namibia, the South African Government's intentions are to prevent the Angolan Government from pursuing its efforts to create a socialist government.

Finally, South Africa feels strongly encouraged by the position of the U.S. Government which considers South Africa as its unconditional ally and, by its declarations, that the liberation movements are terrorist movements. With South Africa being so christened by the U.S. Administration, what could we expect from it: aggression and the occupation of Angola with the consent of the Western countries, especially the United States.

What can we do then if one member of the United Nations is attacked by another with the support of other members of the same organization? This is a new phenomenon in our history. [end recording]

GABON

UK FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN LIBREVILLE

AB091944 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Sep 81

[Text] Mr Richard Luce, the deputy secretary of the British Foreign Office, arrived this afternoon in our capital. Mr Luce's visit will last 48 hours, during which time he will hold several talks with Gabonese personalities including President Omar Bongo.

Besides our country, Mr Luce will visit Cameroon, Benin, Togo, Gambia and Senegal.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 9 SEP

EA101850 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Report on press conference with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda on 9 September--journalists' questions read by announcer, Dos Santos' answers recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The continuing South African invasion of Angola which began on 23 August 1981 was the main theme discussed in Luanda yesterday by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the Peoples Republic of Angola, a few hours before the start of another frontline states summit. The seriousness of the situation in the south of our country caused by the racist aggression and the ambitions of imperialism received particular attention during the 1-hour meeting with more than 50 foreign and national journalists. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos opened the conference with the following statement:

[Dos Santos] First, I wish to welcome you to the Peoples Republic of Angola and to thank you for being here to collect evidence and information so as to inform correctly international public opinion and your own countries about what is actually happening in Angola. I believe that most of the journalists here have had the opportunity of visiting southern Angola and have been able to see for themselves the extent of the damage, loss of life and destruction of villages, towns [words indistinct] caused by the South African invasion. They will have been able to ascertain that the South African attacks have not been directed against SWAPO, but against Angolan civilians and regular units of the Angolan forces in another effort to intimidate the Angolan people to stop them from supporting the freedom fighters.

As an OAU and UN member and in its capacity as a neighbor of Namibia, Angola has been doing everything possible to comply with UN and OAU resolutions in the way of giving material and moral support to the freedom fighters in Namibia as would naturally have been given by any other country in a similar geographical position. I must add that the South African invasion of Angola on this occasion is more ferocious than those carried out at various times against other countries of this area. This demonstrates that the South African racist regime continues to be the principal factor of destabilization in southern Africa. So long as the Namibian problem remains unsolved in terms of Security Resolution No 435/78, and so long as the anachronistic and pernicious apartheid system remains alive, peace and international security in the south of our continent will continue to be threatened.

We have said on a number of occasions that Angola is prepared to cooperate with other countries to arrive at a negotiated and internationally accepted solution to the Namibian problem. We made great efforts in 1979-80 in addition to efforts made by the United Nations and the frontline states, as a result of which it became possible to identify on the one hand SWAPO as being the sole legitimate political organization struggling for the true independence of the Namibian people, and the representatives of the South African Government including elements of puppet factions and alternative internal parties on the other.

The meetings failed because South Africa asserted that conditions were not conducive to the signing of a cease-fire. Meanwhile, aggression against the Namibian people on one hand and against the Angolan people and other independent southern African states on the other escalated with the aim of liquidating the SWAPO guerrilla forces. We believed and accordingly declared that the South African racist government's policies were bound to fail. Nothing can stop the Namibian people from becoming independent. This is not only because they are waging a just struggle but also because they are defending their right to self-determination and freedom.

As a frontline state we have combined our efforts with those of other states because we believe that Namibia is specifically an African problem and not, as claimed by some news agencies, a collision between the Western and the Socialist blocs. We do not agree with this. The Namibian independence issue must be viewed as being within the framework of the decolonization of Africa. An issue concerning Namibia and the last remnants of colonialism, with South Africa illegally occupying Namibia in defiance of UN and OAU resolutions [words indistinct]. It is a fact that the present South African attack has forced us to mobilize most of our financial and human resources in defense of our territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence, but in the meantime we will not fail in our duties as a member state of the OAU and the United Nations.

We accordingly believe that we should receive material and financial support to enable us to continue the dignified defense of the Angolan people and sustain our active solidarity with our African brothers' liberation struggle in Namibia.

It is sometimes alleged that the occupation of Namibia is due to the presence of Cuban, Soviet and East German troops. I wish to state that there are no East German or Soviet troops in Angola. We have never denied the presence of Cuban internationalist units in Angola, but we say now [words indistinct] that their number has declined since 1975 in conformity with the growing strength of our national army. We have certainly said that we have signed cooperation agreements with the USSR under which we have instructors helping to train our armed forces cadres, but we have signed agreements not only with the USSR. We have signed cooperation agreements with the USSR in this field as well as in others, but I wish to state that we have also signed cooperation agreements with other countries, even with Western countries, in other fields of national life. We have always maintained that this argument is used as a means of delaying Namibia's independence.

It is only fair to stress that we engage in substantial economic and commercial cooperation with the United States. Examples are: Cabinda Gulf Oil, which is exploiting in the Cabinda area, as we have Boeing and many others operating in the country. By way of such cooperation we naturally receive assistance from foreigners of various Western nationalities, including the United States. The comrades and journalists have been able to see in Luanda and probably in other cities large numbers of foreigners and expatriates working in the People's Republic of Angola in various economic, social and other fields. We are, of course, prepared to cooperate equally with countries of the socialist camp and with Western states.

[Announcer] Following the statement opening the press conference which we have just heard, the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and of the People's Republic of Angola put himself at the disposal of the journalists to reply to all their questions about the South African invasion.

The first question was asked by (John Payne), representative of the London-based (?ITN), independent television: The Council of Ministers has said that conditions have been created justifying the invoking of Article No 51 of the UN Charter. What stage do you foresee [words indistinct] help the expel the South Africans from Angolan territory?

[Dos Santos] I must say that during this invasion Angola has been supported with great solidarity by various peace-loving countries. A number of African countries have already expressed readiness to fight alongside our Angolan fighters against the South African invasion. Such offers of support are accordingly being considered by the Angolan Government.

[Announcer] A journalist from the [word indistinct] news agency wanted to know the number of victims and the extent of material damage caused by the invasion.

[Dos Santos] At the moment it is difficult for us to make a full assessment of the damage caused by South Africa. It must be understood that some areas of our territory are still occupied. Our government is in the process of assessing the damage, details of which will be made public in due course. Meanwhile, it is true, as we have already stated, that Angola needs help in terms of medicines, surgical equipment, food supplies, clothing and so forth.

[Announcer] A FINANCIAL TIMES journalist wanted to know in turn if the Angolan Government was aware of the attitude of the five Western powers toward amending the UN plan for the independence of Namibia with a view to persuading the South Africans to accept it. Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos replies as follows:

[Dos Santos] We have not yet received any proposals from Western countries on amending Resolution No 435. We have read press reports to the effect that the United States had proposals embracing amendments to Resolution No 435. And we have been supporting the position of the African countries. The OAU position is that it rejects amendments to the substance of Resolution No 435. All the same, we are still hoping that the Western powers charged with making contacts will forward the proposals to us. However, it is not inappropriate to mention that instead of receiving proposals from the United States, we were confronted with a veto following our condemnation of the South African aggression against Angola's territory. This has naturally resulted in mistrust on the part of not only SWAPO but also the frontline states.

[Announcer] [Name indistinct] of the BBC wanted to know why South African aircraft are continuing their bombing raids at present and if, in a sense, they control southern Angola's airspace.

[Dos Santos] As you know very well, Angola is a new country. It gained its independence in 1975. Although we have dedicated all our efforts to training military cadres, the truth is that pilots cannot be trained as rapidly as we would wish. It is the kind of training which really requires time. Gentlemen of the press, you must be aware of the conditions prevailing at the time our country gained its independence. The percentage of illiteracy in Angola is high and this is a problem which we cannot solve overnight, and naturally this is one of the areas in which we need more help, especially from our friends. We cannot deny the evident fact which the gentlemen of the press were able to observe in southern Angola, that being a certain supremacy of the South African Air Force over ours. This was actually the only factor which made possible the occupation of some parts of our territory. Our land forces have on various occasions since 1975 and especially after 1978 shown that they are capable of facing the South African infantry.

[Announcer] To the Radio Berlin journalist, who asked if U.S. support for this South African aggression against Angola is an evident fact, Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos replied:

[Dos Santos] I think the facts are more than evident, and against facts there is no argument. All the same, we believe that the veto used by the United States in the Security Council was, to say the least, a form of moral support for the South African racists. We do not wish to elucidate further, because the truth is that the U.S. State Department did not condemn the South African aggression, unlike other Western countries charged with contacts with South Africa for the solution of the Namibian problem.

[Announcer] Michael Cohen of the BBC wanted to know what strategy could be used to expel the racist troops from Angolan territory. President Eduardo dos Santos replied:

[Dos Santos] I think the gentleman of the press is (?referring to the) territory being illegally occupied by foreign forces. If that is so, I think this reply will have answered your question [as heard].

[Announcer] Michael Cohen also wanted to know what means our government would use to force South Africa out of Angola, and if the People's Republic of Mozambique would resort to diplomatic or other means.

[Dos Santos] We think we will use all the means at our disposal to secure the territorial integrity of our country.

[Announcer] The journalist insisted on a description of the means and possibilities, so Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said:

[Dos Santos] I declare that we will use all ways and means at our disposal to secure the territorial integrity of our country. This means that all forms of struggle will be considered valid--valid in the defense of our integrity and independence.

[Announcer] (Isaac Mungongo) of the SWAPO Information Department asked in turn what measures our government intends to adopt to assure the security of hundreds of Angolan civilians forced out of our territory and confined in concentration camps in Namibia.

[Dos Santos] We are going to make use of the services of the Angolan and International Red Cross as well as condemning the act. The truth is that we have been receiving thousands of Namibian refugees fleeing from the oppression of the racist regime which has installed an illegal administration in the Namibian territory. There are in Angola, as the comrade is aware, various Namibian refugee camps assisted not only by the Angolan people but also by various philanthropic organizations.

We do not recognize the existence of Angolan refugees fleeing to Namibia. It is true that there has been a forced evacuation whose objective we all know is to recruit more forces for the puppet groups which are trained by the racist government of South Africa to destabilize Angola. This is a policy which is carried out not only against Angola but also against other countries neighboring South Africa, namely Zambia, Mozambique and even Zimbabwe. The gentlemen of the press are aware that the governments of these countries have on various occasions denounced this situation.

[Announcer] The Soviet radio and TV journalist wanted to know the opinion of our government in relation to the activities carried out by UNITA during the South African aggression.

[Dos Santos] It is clear that, as the comrade journalist is very much aware, UNITA is an instrument of South Africa. During the struggle against Portuguese colonialism, UNITA was an instrument in the service of the colonial power used to obstruct the guerrilla struggle mounted by the MPLA in the eastern front for the independence of the Republic of Angola. Today UNITA, besides serving the South African interests in the struggle against SWAPO, is also a group used to terrorize the people in southern Angola, and it is absolutely natural and logical for these puppet groups to have been integrated in joint operations by the South African Army in areas which came under attack in the province of Cunene.

We think the strategy of the enemy is perhaps that of leaving some of border areas in the hands of the puppet group of UNITA in order to hamper the application of Resolution No 435. Nevertheless, we think we will be in a position to face this situation as soon as we are able to repulse forces of the South African racist army, that is the South African regular forces which are presently occupying Ngiva, the headquarters of the Cunene Province, which is about 45 km from the border.

[Announcer] A BBC journalist wanted to know if fighting is still going on.

[Dos Santos] Yes, it is.

[Announcer] The journalist also wanted to know the areas still under occupation.

[Dos Santos] Cunene continues to be occupied by South Africa, as is Xangongo. As a matter of fact, journalists were targets of the South African aircraft in Cahama, which is over 150 km distant.

[Announcer] The BBC journalist asked: Is there any proof of the withdrawal of the South African troops?

[Dos Santos] We have no proof. But you newsmen are free to travel up to Cunene if you have the courage and interest to do so.

[Announcer] A journalist of the GDR wanted to know what the Angolan Government thinks about the continued overflights by the racists over some areas of Angola.

[Dos Santos] We think the South Africans intend to leave the areas they have occupied and subsequently create a buffer zone in southern Angola with the aim of making us forget about solving the Namibian problem.

[Announces] To conclude, a journalist of the FINANCIAL TIMES wanted to know if the Angolan head of state will be represented at the Lagos summit and also what proposals our country will put forward.

[Dos Santos] First of all, I will say that Angola will be represented at the frontline states summit in Lagos. It is of no importance who will represent Angola, whether the head of state or any other member of our government. What is important is that Angola will be represented. On the proposals we are going to put forward, we think that is an issue only for the meeting itself. The proposals will be put forward, discussed and issued to the press after approval. I therefore do not think it would be right if I disclosed here to the press the Angolan proposals before they are revealed to the heads of state.

Now, I thank you once again for your presence and I hope you will help to enlighten international public opinion, above all public opinion in your own countries, on the political, economic, social and military situation which you were able to observe in the People's Republic of Angola during your stay. To those who are staying on in this country, I wish you a happy and pleasant stay, despite the fact of course that you have come at a time when it is not yet possible for the gentlemen of the press to visit our city of Ngiva.

FNLA CLAIMS DOWNING CUBAN HELICOPTER LAST WEEK

NC110958 Paris AFP in English 0939 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Lisbon, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Angolan opposition National Liberation Front (FNLA), making a reappearance after months of silence, has claimed bringing down a Cuban helicopter, killing two Soviet engineers, according to Portuguese press reports today.

Newspapers sympathetic to the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) queried the authenticity of the claim, which was made by an unidentified FNLA representative. According to the reports, the FNLA said it had downed the Cuban helicopter last week near Negage, 330 kms (200 miles) north of the capital, Luanda.

Neither the Soviet Union nor Angola have commented on South Africa's claims to have killed three Soviet "advisers" at the end of last month during its continuing incursions into southern Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

NO INJURIES REPORTED IN ZAMBIA BORDER INCIDENT

CA102020 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A spokesman for the South-West Africa territory force has confirmed that elements of the security forces in the Caprivi were fired on from the Zambian side of the border. The spokesman said the small-arms fire injured no one. The incident will be brought to the attention of the Zambian Government through the normal diplomatic channels.

ZAMBIA

SPOKESMAN ON 'WANTON ATTACK' BY SOUTH AFRICA

LD101856 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Sep 81

[Text] A government spokesman has announced that racist South African troops yesterday, on 9 September 1981 at 1215 hours fired at positions held by our forces as well as at civilian targets at Sesheke Boma. The racist troops used small arms and four armoured cars in the wanton attack. Four South African jet fighter aircraft also overflew the Boha. Our forces returned fire. The spokesman added that this wanton attack came at a time when racist forces are in Angola. This latest attack is therefore part of the South African plan to destabilize this region. The spokesman appealed to the nation to remain calm as the security forces are watching the situation.